THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1868. VOL. 29.—NO. 50

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—An elegant Residence on Union street; and two New Cottages convenient to business. Rent very low. Apply to
HANSON & SWINGLEY,
oct22 tf Attorneys, 15 Union street.

FOR RENT—To a good tenant, the House now occupied by Capt. Geo. Mellersh, containing six rooms, pantry, kitchen and servants' room. Also, a House having four rooms and kitchen. Apply to
GEO. P. ZEIGLER,
sep30 tf Cor. Hill and Alabama streets.

FOR RENT—Up-stairs, No. 19 Jefferson street. Two Rooms suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Apply at Appeal office. mh1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A good second hand STEAM SAW MILL and fixtures, all complete. Inquire of Henry T. Jones, Adm'r of Wm. C. Harrison, deceased, at Germantown, for terms.
HENRY T. JONES, Adm'r
oct7 law1w* of W. C. Harrison, dec'd.

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT.—The Patent Right of a newly invented "Lock Guard" for any State in the Union can be secured by application to the undersigned. It is useful, and will pay active men who engage in its sale. One in use at this office, where those interested can inspect it. Address
SAM SHLOSS, Appeal.
aug 1 tf

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—My lands, 3 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time—from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 5 acres to 500. My residence, with from 14 to 28 acres land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to myself, on the premises, or to Boyster, Treesvant & Co., my agents, in the city.
jel7 N. M. TREZEVANT.

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT.—A House suitable for a Boarding House and Bar-room; must be centrally located. Best reference given. Apply to O. PREINSHAGEN,
oct1 1w 157 Washington street.

WANTED TO RENT.—A Nice Dwelling House, centrally located, with not less than ten or twelve rooms. Address B., at this office. oct20 tf

WANTED—To rent, a Residence convenient to business, somewhere between Exchange and Vance streets, and not more than two or three squares from Main, containing about five or six rooms besides servants' room. Address [oct7 tf] JOHN AINSLIE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—I have a tract of 540 Acres of Land, twelve miles from Dover, the county town of Stewart county, Tennessee, which I desire to exchange for city property. S. P. YEOMANS, Attorney,
oct4 tf 312 second stree', Memphis.

WANTED—By a competent man, a situation as Book-keeper or Salesman—a Cotton and Grocery house preferred. The applicant has been engaged in business in Memphis for twelve years. The best of city and country references given. Address T., care J. M. Keating, APPEAL office. sep1

BOARDING.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house is eligibly situated near the center of the city, and at low rent. It is well supplied with furniture and everything necessary for a boarding house. The house has sixty boarders at present. Parties wishing to purchase inquire at this office.
oct22 1w*

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and Lady can have a good front room furnished and board, at 179 Second street. A few Day Boarders will be taken. [oct20 1w*] HENRY LAIRD.

STOLEN.

HORSE STOLEN.—On last Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, from my lot, my riding HORSE. I followed him as far as Holly Springs and LaGrange. The thief offered him for sale in both the livery stables at Holly Springs. I am inclined to think he will make for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Said horse is a large bay, 17½ hands high, very broad across the hips, a little larger on the left hip than the right, left hind foot white, broad flat forehead, walks and trots well, and a No. 1 loper, very short body for a horse of his size; on the left shoulder is a brand M, and J. P. under it, and a J. P. on the left hip; saddle and harness marks around his girth, a scar on one of his ankles, I don't recollect which; mane a little worn by collar. I will give Fifty Dollars for the recovery of the horse or any information so that I will get him again, or One Hundred Dollars for the thief and horse.
F. J. BOYDT.
Sardis, Miss., October 1, 1868. oct6 1m

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Incorporators and Stockholders of the Memphis, Holly Springs, Oxalena and Selma Railroad, at Oxalona, on MONDAY, November 9th, for the purpose of organization. A prompt and full attendance is expected.
oct10 N. B. FORREST, President, pro tem.

Notice.

I HAVE a good EIGHTY SAW PRATT GIN, which I will sell cheap. I refer to Messrs. Galbreath, Stewart & Co.
sep17 A. WRIGHT.

Notice.

I HAVE two beautiful and well improved Plantations in Lee county, Ga., within three miles of the city of Albany, bounded by one of the best railroads in the State, and a fine Lot and commodious Dwelling in the city, which I will gladly sell or exchange for other property, nearer to me.
ap18 A. WRIGHT.

NOTICE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LIBERAL
CASH ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS
of Cotton to our correspondents in New Orleans, La.
MARTIN WALT & CO.,
Memphis, Sep. 26, 1868 [1m] 272 Front st

LAWYERS.

JOHN P. CARUTHERS. WM. J. SYKES.
CARUTHERS & SYKES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Ayres building,
East Side Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.
oct9 1m

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
Attorney at Law
—AND—
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
Rooms 5 & 6 Knickerbocker Building,
M MADISON STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN

☞ Special attention given to Internal Revenue and Admiralty cases. ma24

ALBERT PIKE. CHARLES W. ADAMS. L. H. PIKE
PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE,
Attorneys, Solicitors & Proctors
ATTEND to cases in the different Courts sitting at Memphis, and in the river counties of Arkansas.
☞ The Senior partner will hereafter especially attend to cases in the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims of the United States at Washington, being of the firm of PIKE & JOHNSON, of that city.
Office in the MADAM VINCENT BLOCK, corner of Court and Second streets.

ALBERT PIKE. ROBERT W. JOHNSON.
PIKE & JOHNSON,
Attorneys, Counsellors & Solicitors
WASHINGTON, D. C.
THIS firm will practice in the United States Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and will attend to the recovery of debts, accounts and claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress or in the Departments.
The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has long been known in the highest courts of the country; and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business during many years of public service in the House and Senate. They offer their best and faithful services to those who may need them. jy3-sep10 1y

S. WRIGHT. L. D. M'KISICK. LUKE E. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
IN the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

PERKINS, SWENSON & CO.,
New Orleans, La.
SWENSON, PERKINS & CO.,
New York,
General Commission Merchants.
W. H. PERKINS. S. M. SWENSON. D. L. MERRICK
oct1 1m

ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

—Rosa Bonheur is sixty-five years old.

—Gustave Dore is illustrating Cooper's novels for a Tours publishing house.

—Liverpool, owing to the liberality of the people, will erect a new gallery of art, at a cost of £10,000.

—At Dayton, Ohio, on the th, a woman named Warwick murdered her husband. She first shot him with a revolver, then struck him several times on the head. Domestic troubles was the cause.

—A soldier of the Second Infantry, stationed at Louisville, was killed on Tuesday night last by a policeman named Daily. The officer, and his companion, named Johnson, were held to answer in bail amounting to $2500 each. The *Journal* says they were not to blame.

—A dispatch from Dayton, Ohio, of the 20th says: "The Grand Lodges and Commanderies of the Freemasons which have been here for several days, made a grand and imposing demonstration here to-day. Delegates from all parts of the State participated in the procession. After marching through several of the principal streets they assembled on Main street and countermarched to the opera house, where an oration was delivered by Rev. Wyliss Hall. The order, in their rich regalia, made a fine display, exceeding anything ever witnessed here."

—The British Archæological Association, at a special council, on the first Thursday in September, appointed a committee for insuring the preservation and illustration of the windows of Fairford Church, perhaps the best and most extensive specimens existing in Great Britain of painted glass of the early part of the sixteenth century. The paintings have been ascribed to Albert Durer; yet, only two of the series have ever been engraved, namely, those which appeared in Fowler's "Mosaic Pavements and Painted Glass."

—Robert Morris, the Masonic explorer of Syria and Palestine, lectured in New York on Friday evening. He said he found eight Masonic colleges in Smyrna, and attended a Masonic picnic in Ephesus. Abd El Kadir, whom he met at Damascus, is a Mason. In the famous city of Tyre, the seat of King Hiram, he could not find, after three days' search, a single Mason; in Gebal, the ancient seat of all learning, not a single person who could read. Ancient traces of the Order were numerous. On the keystone of an arch under Solomon's Temple the Masonic compass is found deeply cut in the stone.

—A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., of the 20th, says: Considerable excitement prevails among the colored population of Charleston, on account of the murder of Randolph, who was well known here. News was received to-day that in Newbern, on Sunday, a party of negroes fired on two white men and wounded them. The next day a negro, who was supposed to have been the leader of the assailants, was shot and killed by unknown parties. This intelligence has increased the excitement, and a meeting of the colored people is called for to-morrow night to decide on measures to be taken regarding these disorders.

—The Count de Waldeck, of Paris, whose age is credibly stated to be 103 years, is exhibiting in London a picture of very curious interest, representing, with the utmost elaboration, many of the treasures of art in the Imperial Library, Paris, among which is the famous agate of the Sainte Chapelle, pawned by Baldwin, of Constantinople, to St. Louis, with other objects, for 150 marks of silver. The venerable artist is said to have been a prisoner of war at Melrose from 1800 to 1807, and thus to have been acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, and given suggestions for the portions of "The Antiquary" relating to the fortunes of Martin Waldeck.

—The Luther Monument, at Worms, Germany, is thus eulogized in the current issue of *The Illustrated London News:* "In size and variety of design the monument has no equal. In this respect it is an improvement even upon Rauch's 'Frederick the Great,' with its host of Generals ranged around the base. It is not a statue, but a combination of eleven statues grouped around and surmounted by the gigantic figure of the Thuringian miner's son. * * * In suggestive detail the pedestal is in keeping with the general design. * * * The Luther Monument is one of the noblest memorials of one of the greatest events in the history of mankind. It belongs not to Germany alone, but to Europe and the whole world." A full-page illustration accompanies the description.

—Thousands of young trees are destroyed annually by those little pestiferous scamps. The seldom fail to give me their compliments, and in such a manner, too, as to nettle my temper just a little. I have wrapped my trees with paper and twine, plowed the ground carefully in autumn and cleaned the grass carefully away from around the trees; yet those little thieves steal into my orchard and garden, and very coolly girdle my choicest tree. It put my wits to work to devise some sure remedy that would be cheap and quickly done. Take equal parts of pine tar and fish oil, mix together thoroughly by warming, then take a brush and put on the trees close to the ground and twelve or fifteen inches up around the body. It will not injure the trees, and there will be no more trouble with the mice. I tried the experiment on fifty trees last winter, and it worked like a charm. My trees never were more thrifty than during the present season.—*Dr. Nichols, in Journal of Chemistry.*

—Miner K. Kellog, the artist, has opened a studio in Washington. A correspondent of the *Chicagoan*, writing of him, says: Kellogg's picture of the "Armenian Girl" is on exhibition here now, and is surely the most exquisitely beautiful woman I ever saw upon canvas. So warm and rich in color, yet without the exaggeration so common in oil painting—so perfect in feature and form—so graceful in position—if I were a gentleman I would search the earth for her counterpart. As I am not a connoiseur, and cannot "talk picture," I will only say that I know what I think lovely, and this is surely one of the loveliest. Mr. Kellogg has also a superb portrait of Layard, the great traveler, which, as I found no such obstacles in the way as above, I proceeded to fall in love with immediately. Mr. Kellogg and Layard traveled together for several years, and were intimate friends; and this portrait was surely touched by a loving hand, guided by an understanding soul; for the expression is life itself. I also looked with delight upon a superb painting of "The Court Yard of the Grand Ducal Palace and Church of St. Mark's in Venice." This is the "palace" connected to the "prison" by the famous "Bridge of Sighs." One could, by passing up that "giant's stairway," go through to the front of the palace and stand upon that bridge, rendered immortal by human suffering and human genius. Mr. Kellogg resided for many years in Florence, and was well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Browning. To have seen and talked with one who knew Mrs. Browning—even this near approach to that beautiful spirit is something like a draught of pure wine of Parnassus. Dear, darling, yet glorious and exalted Mrs. Browning! Even when we know that she was happy in the life companionship of a strong loving heart, we still feel like saying—"poor, dear—divine yet human—strong yet weak Elizabeth Barrett Browning: she, who loved better to be called the 'Mother of the beautiful child' than to 'hear the nations praising her, afar.'" We can see her gazing from the Casa Guidi windows upon the soft Italian landscape, loving and happy, yet watching over the destinies of the lands dedicated to Freedom. We see her writing away at her little table, yet tremblingly hiding her paper when the door, free to all, was opened.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE SOUTH."

Review of the Supposed Letter of Col. Adam Badeau.

LAGRANGE, TENN., October 20, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

I have read, with no common interest, the letter published in yesterday's APPEAL, supposed to have been written by one of Gen. Grant's immediate friends, (Col. Badeau, of his staff), and, therefore, authoritatively indicative of the course he will pursue if elected President. Upon a careful second reading of that document, I have come to a somewhat different conclusion as to its bearing and intent from that which you seem to have arrived at. Of course this "next friend" of Gen. Grant, like all Northern men, is wholly mistaken as to the temper and disposition, the intentions and whole *animus* of the Southern people. But, conceding that his letter was prompted, or is approved by Gen. Grant, I think it is plain from its tenor, that that remarkable man, if elected, intends to pursue a course toward the South but little in accordance with the pet schemes of his Radical followers.

"I much mistake Gen. Grant (says this writer) if he does not lay a heavy hand upon all disturbers of the peace of the people wherever they may be and whenever found." Well, if he does this, and does it according to the Constitution and laws of the country, he will be bound to crush out the carpet-baggers and scalawags forever, for they are the only "disturbers of the peace of the people" left in the South.

There are several expressions in the letter which seem to me, to indicate that Gen. Grant fully intends to discard the infamous policy of Radical "reconstruction" for one more in accordance with the principles of truth and justice—one more consonant with the known wishes and feelings of the great mass of the Southern people. Else, how can he expect, as this writer says, in a few years, "to have no supporters so loyal and enthusiastic as the masses of the South."

Again; as for what he says about the "Comanches of the South"—"a class of men who fear about the same relation to the people as the Comanches to the peacefully disposed Indians of the West,"—evidently, this can mean no other than the "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags" aforesaid—such men as "Joe Brown" (who is expressly named in this connection) Brownlow, B. Lewis, White & Co., of your city—who, like the "Comanches" among the Western Indians, are the only public professional robbers, the only turbulently disposed politicians, pirates and scoundrels, among us. He cannot mean Gen. Lee, or any of those who agree with him in his expression of sentiment in his late letter to Gen. Rosecrans; and those we know include the entire body of Southern leaders and people, "native and to the manor born," except Joe Brown, Brownlow, and *their* handful of "congeners" in the South.

The writer of the letter under discussion is evidently a man of intelligence, and you and I, and all of us, know, that, there is not a man of the most ordinary sagacity, in the country, who is not thoroughly aware that the only parties in the South who have the least resemblance to the thieving, turbulent, murderous "Comanches," are the men now generally known and gibbeted to everlasting infamy, as the "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags" of the several "reconstructed" States. True, nearly all of them are at present supporters of Gen. Grant, because they think he stands the best chance of election; but Gen. Grant, if elected at all, will be elected without their help, and, according to the limits thrown out by the writer of the letter under notice, will have no hesitation in "laying a heavy hand" upon them and "squelching" them, as he would so many pestiferous vermin.

Mr. Seymour has no warmer friend and supporter in the South than I claim to be; not one who will more sincerely rejoice in his election. But, gentlemen, let us accord simple justice to the merits of the candidate of our opponents. Let us not forget his low historic magnanimity, displayed at Appomattox Court-House, (especially in the incident of the return of Gen. Lee's sword,) and on several occasions since, when he interposed his powerful and efficient influence to stop persecution and "call off" the bloodhounds of Radicalism. Remember, too, his truthful report on the affairs—the actual sentiment, attitude and peaceful intent and condition—of the South in 1865-'66, at a time when his more unscrupulous Radical supporters at the North, their presses and hireling correspondents, were unanimously endeavoring to make the whole world believe that the Southern people were hopelessly contumacious and rebellious, and madly bent on violating their "parole" and their solemn pledges to accept and abide by all the legitimate issues decided by the war, including both the right of secession and the perpetuation of African slavery. Unquestionably Gen. Grant was neither a Radical, nor the son of a Radical, (if we are to believe his communicative father,) until the leaders of the Radical party threw themselves at his feet, and promised to elect him President if he would honor them by becoming their candidate. Nor do I believe that he is such a Radical as some of them would have him to be yet. Indeed, this very confidential friend of his, whose letter we have been discussing, distinctly claims that he is a Conservative, and that his administration will be opposed to the policies and views of ultraists and extremists of every hue and description. At any rate, such is the inevitable inference from several passages and from the whole scope and tenor of that letter—such, too, is the assurance given by that unmistakeable friend of the South, John Quincy Adams, jr., in his recent North Carolina speech, where, although approving himself an earnest supporter of the Democratic candidates, he tells the Southern people that, in the event of Grant's election, they will not be in so helpless a case as some of their orators have endeavored to make them believe, and that Gen. Grant cannot so stultify his conservative record as to lend himself to the unconstitutional schemes of oppression advocated by his extreme Radical supporters. And, finally, since I sat down to write this letter, I have met with several leading Southern men—supporters of Seymour and Blair—some of them original secession supporters of ex-President Davis (but not of "Bob Toombs" or "Joe Brown")—who take the same view of "the situation" as developed by the recent State elections and by the treachery of the bond holding Democrats of New York, and who are as hopeful of the existence and continuance of Grant's conservatism, as Mr. Adams, or any other unfanatisized politician of either side.

Believe me, Messrs. Editors, I am, after all, not one of those who even yet despair of the election of our noble, our matchless standard-bearers—the great statesman of New York, and the magnanimous soldier-statesman of Missouri. I would not have our friends abate one jot or tittle of their exertions to insure success. The heaviest blow that has been dealt us, has come from ill-judging friends, represented by a leading Democratic journal of the city of New York. And it was so ill-judged, and is now seen to have been so preposterous, that nothing but the most lavish and inspiring self-sacrifice, superadded to the most unwavering fidelity and ceaseless, effective exertion on their part, can restore them to that high position in the confidence of the party which, by their recent absurd error, they so strangely forfeited. "But even the blow dealt us in the house of our friends" can be easily warded off, or "rendered of more effect," by proper effort from now until the great day of trial. One week after the nominations at New York it was plain that Seymour and Blair could have then been elected by at least a half a million majority of the American people. That majority is not all lost yet, *and it all can be won back.* They—Seymour and Blair—were not in the race in the recent State elections; nor was Grant (who is by no means a popular favorite;) nor was negro supremacy—no, not even negro suffrage; nor was the bondholder's *gold;* nor the working man's *greenbacks;* nor Radical oppression; nor Radical taxation and extravagance, verging well nigh on bankruptcy and ruin; no, nor "General Order No. 11." But they all will be on the 3d of November! And my belief still is, that Seymour and Blair, Liberty and the Constitution, the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws, without the aid of the military, will win!

But let our friends everywhere remember that they cannot hope to win or wear any of the palms of victory without undergoing a great deal of the dust of the arena; and that it is their duty, *henceforward,* "to shoot on the spot, any one who attempts to pull down the flag!" J. T. P.

AGRICULTURAL.

What Can be Done With Our Lands by Proper Culture.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

In the very few remarks which I made on last Saturday before the Agricultural Society of Shelby County, I mentioned the fact that N. M. Chealrs of Maury county, in this State, raised on two hundred acres, 4000 bushels of wheat. This at two dollars per bushel, would have brought $8000, or forty dollars per acre. This wheat did not require more than one-tenth, or, at farthest, one-fifth of the labor or expense that would have been required to cultivate the same land in cotton. The land was of excellent quality, but in my opinion the lands in Shelby and Fayette counties, Tenn., or DeSoto and Marshall counties, Miss., will, with proper management, yield as much wheat as did that of Maj. Chealrs. I said further, and I now repeat it, that our relief from present and prospective evils must come more through industrial than political agencies. We must adopt a system of agriculture in which we can use machinery and improved implements of husbandry as substitutes for the present costly and imperfect manual labor. If one half of our lands were turned into permanent pastures, upon which flocks and herds of sheep, cattle and horses would graze, and the other half put under such cultivation as would make it yield more than the whole now does, with one-half the labor and expense, then the country would begin to prosper and the Southern cities to grow in wealth and increase in population. Col. Allen Jones, an intelligent planter at Greensboro, Ala., told me that last year he raised and killed sixty-five hogs averaging 300 pounds. Capt. T. B. Smith, of Chickasaw county, Miss., an energetic farmer, of fine practical sense, raised last year enough pork to supply his place, and this year will have a considerable amount to sell, over and above what he needs for his plantation. I mention these facts and give the names of the parties to show what can be done in the South towards raising meat. Memphis can and should become a leading market for pork, grain and flour, as well as cotton. Maury county, in this State, is making rapid strides in improvement, because her intelligent farmers take a deep interest in their agricultural society. In proof of the fact that a bale of cotton may be raised on an acre, I find in the Aberdeen (Miss.,) *Examiner* the following statement:

"An old gentleman, residing in the Southern portion of this county, by the name of Wm. Jones, planted forty acres in cotton last year, working five hands, and made but seven bales. This result disgusted Mr. Jones with freed labor, and, in 1868, he undertook the culture of but ten acres of cotton, which he manured with stable waste and dead leaves, and the result has been, that without other assistance than that of his son, a lad of seventeen, he has made a bale to the acre, on his cotton land, and had time enough to make an abundance of corn, groundpeas, potatoes, etc., and has raised his meat."

I did not mean to say that the distinguished agriculturist to whom I alluded was entirely unknown, because I suppose many know him well; but among those of whom I inquired none knew where he lived, when, as I supposed, he would be well known to *all* who took an interest in the improvement of the country.

Yours, etc.,
WM. J. SYKES.

RAILWAYISM.

Interesting Facts and Figures for the Curious.

From the Philadelphia Press.]

There is a new and startling proposition in England with respect to railway traveling. Thirty years ago, when Rowland Hill was agitating for a Penny Postage, the average charge for conveying a single letter then being twenty-two cents, he was very much ridiculed by some wiseacres for what they entitled his "extreme folly." But he carried his point. In 1841, the first complete year of the cheap postage system, the net revenue was £500,789; it had increased to £1,173,723 in the year 1854, and reached £2,127,125 in 1867. The new proposition, apparently as "foolish" as Rowland Hill's was once considered, is to have a uniform cheap railway fare; to convey a person for six cents in the third class, twelve cents in the second, and one shilling British in the first, irrespective of distance, and it is contended that this reduced scale would pay. Perhaps it might—in England. It would scarcely answer in this country, where a railway journey of 1500 miles is regarded as scarcely more fatiguing than a trip of 150 in England. But there is room for a great reduction in railroad fares in this country, particularly while the speed of our railroad traveling is so very much slower than the average in England.

There are some interesting statistics of railwayism in the new edition of Dr. Samuel Smiles' biography of George and Robert Stephenson, just published by Harper & Brothers, New York. The elder Stephenson undoubtedly was the first man who made railroad travel and conveyance plain and practical. As the father of railwayism, his name will be remembered with those of Watt, who invented the steam engine; of Morse, who constructed the first public telegraph; of Franklin and Faraday, who elicited the powers of electricity. Robert Stephenson, the son, was his father's best assistant, and has particular personal claims to distinction, on account of his having conceived and constructed the Britannia tubular bridge over the Strait of Menai, in Wales, and its fellows across the Nile, in Lower Egypt, and across the St. Lawrence near Montreal, in Canada.

Looking back less than forty years, for the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was not opened until September, 1830, it is surprising how greatly railwayism has extended throughout the world. Dr. Smiles, himself Secretary of the London and Southwestern Railway Company for many years, states that there are now 50,000 miles of railway in Europe. There are 13,900 miles of double railway in Great Britain, at a cost of five hundred millions sterling. France has now 9324 miles at work; Germany, (including Austria), 13,392 miles; Spain, 3161 miles; Sweden, 1100 miles; Belgium, 1073 miles; Switzerland, 795 miles; Holland, 617 miles; Russia, 2800 miles; Italy, 2752 miles, while new lines are being constructed in Hungary, Turkey, and other countries. There are now in India 3637 miles of railway at work, and above 2000 more under construction. In Canada more than 2200 miles are in active operation. Several railroads have been made in Australia, and others are in course of formation. Even the Cape of Good Hope, Dr. Smiles says, has several miles open, and others making. France has constructed 400 miles in Algeria, and the Pasha of Egypt owns 360 miles in operation across the Egyptian desert. In the United States, where the first sod of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway was cut in July, 1832, after the success of the Stockton and Darlington line, and more than two years before the Liverpool and Manchester line was opened, there were 35,000 miles at work in 1864, and 15,000 more under construction. When the Pacific Railroad is completed "it will be possible," we are assured, "to make the journey from England to Hong Kong, via New York, in little more than a month." This would have sounded like a wild and fanciful assertion a few years ago, but its truth is undoubted now. When Stephenson ventured to hint to the present Lord Brougham, then one of his counsel, that he believed he could run his locomotive at twenty miles an hour, he was answered that if he did not moderate his views he would inevitably damn the whole thing and he himself be regarded as a maniac, fit only for Bedlam." The *Quarterly Review,* in an article friendly to railwayism, ridiculed the idea of traveling on any line at a more rapid rate than eight or nine miles an hour. When the Liverpool and Manchester railway act was before the House of Commons in 1825, Mr. Stanley (the present Earl of Derby) moved that it be read that day six months, so imaginary did the plan appear to him. Dr. Lardner, who subsequently wrote an article in the Edinburgh *Review,* to prove that ocean steam navigation was utterly impracticable, declared that if railway locomotives were driven at a speed greater than six or seven miles in the hour "the wheels would merely spin on their axles, and the carriages would stand stock still." A government official improved on this, emphatically declaring that if there ever should be railway travel at such a high rate of speed as seven miles an hour, he "would eat a stewed engine wheel for his breakfast." But now, from England to China, in a month, *via* New York and San Francisco, is considered as a proximate achievement, not alone by scientific men, but by the public at large!

DETHRONED MONARCHS.

Royal Fugitives of Europe.

The dethronement of the Queen of Spain adds another to the list of European sovereigns who, by the course of recent events, have been obliged to descend rather hurriedly from their high positions. More kingly heads have fallen in the last twenty years than in centuries before. Luckily for the monarchs in question, that the falling of heads has been figurative rather than literal. Charles I. and Louis XVI. are probably the last kings in civilized lands who will be marched to the scaffold.

QUEEN ISABELLA

seems to have very few friends indeed. It is fair to presume that the Church party, including some twenty-five to thirty thousand ecclesiastics, to begin with, are in favor of her reinstatement. Her Court dwindled away sadly during her brief stay at San Sebastian. Now there are but few so poor to do her reverence. She is living on the courteous charity of Napoleon III., who, by all accounts, is more anxious to get one of his own family on the vacant throne than to replace there its legal owner.

Queen Isabella undoubtedly considers herself as much abused as any private citizen would, should the servants of his house turn him out of it and place his cook in his stead at the head of the establishment. Accustomed from infancy to view herself by all human and divine right as Queen of Spain, she cannot understand why Providence should permit such outrages. To her the people are a mob. If she has any sensibilities of nature, she must feel really hurt at the defection of the men on whom she has heaped favors and honors. Take the Governor-General of Cuba, for instance. Last week, by his direction, her birthday was duly observed throughout the Island, with the customary rejoicings. To-day, the people of the "ever faithful isle" are only following the Governor's advice in giving in their adhesion to the revolutionists.

Isabella has been prudent enough to secure a goodly share of personal property. She will never suffer poverty, or Bejjsarius-like, have to sit by the wayside and cry, *Date Obolum Isabellæ.* She will probably spend her days in Rome, ever hoping to get back her throne and royal state.

THE EX KING OF NAPLES.

This ex monarch, despite all his efforts, has so far been wholly unsuccessful in getting up any reaction in his favor in the Neapolitan States; and he has, moreover, lately received a very decided snub from Austria, his former ally. He asked permission to make his home in the Austrian dominions, but Von Beust replied that Austria could not give shelter to any more agitators; and so the poor young king (that was) will have still to keep his official residence in Rome. How he and his family must hate Victor Emmanuel!

THE KING OF HANOVER

has been for many years a blind man. He is an educated man, and a good musician; but his affliction, of course, obliges him to lead a very retired life. His wife appears to be a very clever woman, with a proper sense of the rights of crowned heads. The family hold a sort of court at Heltzing, and of course hope that Providence will destroy King William and Bismarck, and let them all go back to Hanover. In the meantime, the people of that sleepy, comfortable old town are really much attached to the blind old King and his family, and would gladly have them back again.

THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA.

The history of this unfortunate woman is the most tragic story of modern times. The daughter of a king, herself lovely, accomplished and amiable, she married a Prince who became an Emperor. Placed by foreign bayonets over a people who did not want them, Maximilian and Carlotta tried to rule with kindness and moderation. Despite all their efforts, they failed. Then came the fearful scene at Queretaro; and a sad pendant to it is the crazed ex-Empress at Laeken, hopelessly deranged, and ever thinking, as she wanders from room to room, that some one is seeking to poison her. The fate of Maximilian is less hard than that of his unfortunate widow.

THE FALLEN DUKES.

Among the smaller fry of dethroned monarchs are the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who so quietly and effectually ran away from Florence, now nearly ten years ago; the Duke of Parma; the Duke of Modena; and much later, the Duke of Brunswick and the Duke of Nassau. The former of these owe their fall to Cavour and to Victor Emmanuel; the two latter to Bismarck and King William of Prussia. They are all living in hope that something or other will turn up to enable them to scramble back to their thrones again. To the list, by the way, might be added that accomplished Dante scholar, the King of Saxony, who is practically a vassal of the Prussian monarchy.

WHO WILL BE NEXT?

All these changes and misfortunes among the crowned heads of Europe must make the surviving members of royalty feel rather uneasy as to their own fate. Especially must the weaker ones tremble in their boots. The little King of the Belgians, the King of Holland, the King of Denmark, and the German princes are in the most precarious position. The world has got rather tired of waiting for the downfall of Napoleon III., but may be startled by it any day. Another ten years will make still further changes in European royalty.

$1 00 Premium
FOR THE LARGEST EAR OF CORN DELIVERED TO
E. P. BATES & CO.,
au25 3m Commission Merchants,
No. 298 Front street.

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Grocers & Commission Merchants,
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LEE BLOCK, - - MEMPHIS, TENN
☞ Mr. FORD will give special attention to Cotton and other Produce consigned to us.
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Memphis, Tenn. Somerville, Tenn.
DASHIELL & HILLIARD,
Cotton Factors
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☞ Bagging and Rope furnished to parties who will ship us their Cotton. au8 3m

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Late of Pearce, Park & Co. Indian Bay, Ark.
L. R. SUGGS, late of Pearce, Park & Co.
PEARCE, LAMBERT & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
And Commission Merchants,
226 FRONT ST., UP-STAIRS, MEMPHIS, Tenn. Strict attention given to the sale of Cotton and other Produce. Consignments insured under our open policy, unless otherwise ordered. Liberal advances made on consignments. au18 6m

F. LANE. J. H. MARTIN
F. LANE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
Corner Union and Front Streets,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE
☞ Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. au9

M. L. MEACHAM. A. C. TREADWELL
MEACHAM & TREADWELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocers, Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 9 UNION STREET,
Stonewall Block, - - Memphis, Tenn
REFERRING to the above card, it will be seen that we have completed our mammoth Storehouse, No. 9 Union street, "Stonewall Block," and are now opening up the largest and most varied stock of
Groceries and Plantation Supplies
Ever brought to this market. We will be pleased at all times to see and serve our old customers, and as many new as may favor us with a call. Returning thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to us for the last fifteen years, we hope by promptness in all things and strict attention to business to merit a continuation of the same.
Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market prices.
Our Mr. TREADWELL will give his entire attention to the sale of Cotton.
Our Mr. MEACHAM, one of the oldest Grocery Merchants in the city, will give his undivided attention to the Wholesale Grocery Department.
Call and see us; we will make it to your interest to trade with us. sep9 3m

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS,
DR. B. F. DICKINSON.
DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)
COTTON FACTORS,
General Commission & Produce Merch'ts,
210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
☞ We have a Warehouse of our own, in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary delay in weighing. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal advances made on consignments. sep8 3m

F. M. WHITE. JOHN KERR. GEO. ROSSELL
WHITE, KERR & ROOTES,
COTTON FACTORS
AND GENERAL
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
And Agents for the Sale of Guano,
No. 294 Main street, (Gayoso Block,) Memphis.
☞ Consignments of Cotton, Provisions, Produce, etc., solicited, and all orders promptly filled. sep1 daw3m

SAMUEL MOSBY. CHARLES DORION, JR
MOSBY & DORION,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
Office—No. 15 Mosby & Hunt's Building, Up-Stairs,
No. 304 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton for sale or shipment solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished at lowest market rates. Cotton in store and by river insured, unless otherwise ordered. sep4 daw3m

P. S. JONES, J. D. JONES
JONES BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cotton,
Tobacco and Produce Factors,
No. 8 MADISON ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ Consignments by river are covered by our open policy of insurance. oct1 1m

SPRAGUE, SOULE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
BOSTON, MASS.,
REPRESENTED IN MEMPHIS BY
THOMAS TROUT & SONS,
208 Front Street.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton to the above house; and, if desired, will be held as shipper may direct. sep17 3m

M. J. ROSSEL. W. C. C. FOSTER
ROSSEL & FOSTER,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 320 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
☞ We will make liberal advances on all Cotton consigned to us for sale in this market. And all parties wish us to ship their Cotton to New York or New Orleans, we will advance, say two-thirds to three-fourths its value. This will enable merchants and planters to hold over such depression as we had last season, and realize the full worth of their Cotton.
All Cotton shipped to us and in store will be insured unless otherwise instructed. sep15 3m

LUMBER, ETC.

Lumber, Lumber.
OLDEST lumber merchants in the South Yard established in Memphis 1847. Building Material of all kinds. Dressed and rough Flooring, Doors, Shingles, Ceiling, Blinds, Laths, Weatherboarding, Glazed Sash, Fencing. We don't intend to be undersold. Yard and office foot Washington street, near river.
sep18 daw3m M. K. & J. W. COCHRAN.

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD,
CUBBINS, CUNN & COOVER
161, 163 and 165 Washington St.,
MEMPHIS. : TENNESSEE.
BUILDING AND FRAMING LUMBER OF all kinds. Sash, Doors, Blinds, Newel Post and Caps, Balusters and Railing, Lattice, Palings, Laths, Shingles, and a choice lot of seasoned Oak, Walnut, Cypress, Yellow Pine and Poplar, Flooring, Ceiling and Weather Boarding, for
Sale Cheaper than ever Offered Before.
☞ Planing, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Tenoning and Morticing, done to order. sep16 2m

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,
Irving Block, 254 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.,
HAVE FOR SALE IN STORE OR IN BOND,
800 BARRELS
YANNISSEE, WESTMORELAND,
AND OTHER BRANDS WHISKY.
oct1 au14 6m daw

CIRCULAR NOTICE
We take this method of informing our friends and the public that

TO THE PUBLIC.

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One copy, one year.....$ 12 00
Five copies, one year.....50 00
Eleven copies, one year.....100 00
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
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Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.

AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1868

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President.....HORATIO SEYMOUR
For Vice-President.....FRANK P. BLAIR.

TENNESSEE.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

For Congress.....JOHN W. LEFTWICH.
For Elector.....W. W. VAUGHAN.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Weakley.
EDMUND COOPER, of Bed ord.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

First District—
Second District—J. M. CLEMENTSON, of ——ez.
Third District—F. A. JAMES, of Hamilton.
Fourth District—A. A. STEELE, of Marshall.
Fifth District—P. C. CAHILL, of Davidson.
Sixth District—ELIJAH WARREN, of Wayne.
Seventh District—J. TURNER, of Lauderdale.
Eighth District—W. W. VAUGHAN, of Haywood.

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GEORGE J. STUEBLEFIELD, Chairman.

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Second District—J. WILLIAMS, of Knoxville.
Third District—K. A. JAMES of Chattanooga.
Fourth District—J. H. THOMPSON, of Shelbyville.
Fifth District—W. M. BROWN, I. P. JONES, I. F. BEACH, A. ROBERTS and JAMES T. DUNLAP, of Nashville.
Sixth District—D. R. THOMAS, of Johnsonville.
Seventh District—H. F. CUMMINS of Paris.
Eighth District—M. D. L. STEWART, of Memphis.

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FOR EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

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W. W. McCURLEY, *Hardeman County.*
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J. J. BROOKS, *Madison County.*
JAMES P. WOOD, *Haywood County.*
D. C. SLAUGHTER, *Tipton County.*

FOR SHELBY COUNTY.

WILLIAM R. HUNT, JESSE W. PAGE, Jr.,
ROBERT GOOD, A. SEESSEL,
A. WOODWARD, N. S. BRUCE,
PAUL CICALLA.

SPEECH OF MR. SEYMOUR.

The speech of Mr. SEYMOUR, a full synopsis of which appears in our telegraph column, will attract general attention this morning. It is a document not only declarative of the purposes of the great statesman who leads the Democratic party, but of the Democratic party itself, and will serve a wise purpose at this juncture. It will cheer the despondent, reanimate the weak, bind up the broken-hearted and despairing, and lift up those who have fallen to the very dust of despond. Ringing clear and encouragingly the notes of unrelenting war, this speech of Mr. SEYMOUR will have the effect of massing the soldiers of Democracy for an effort such only as our gallant party can make and worthy its palmiest days. The issue is "Constitutional Liberty," and all hearts look to us for its preservation.

"THE WICKEDEST GENERAL."

KILPATRICK, formerly a cavalry officer in the service of the United States, two months ago, wrote to the State Department, asking leave of absence from his post as Minister to Chili, under plea of his family in New Jersey being so sick as to demand his immediate presence. Leave was granted. But on reaching New Jersey, the creature who disgraced his country by his lewd practices in Chili, and disgusted even the licentious *intriguantes* of that notably intriguing place, shamelessly avowed that he returned home for the purpose of canvassing his State for the Radicals and assisting Gen. GRANT to the Presidency. In the course of this effort KILPATRICK has seen fit to denounce former prominent officers of the once Confederacy, among them Gen. FORREST, and Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina. The General was withheld by his friends from responding to this abuse, because of the general character of his assailant, but the Governor, knowing some facts that would serve to crown the infamy of the wretch, could not permit the occasion to pass without giving them to the public. This he does in the following short but pithy letter:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 19, 1868.

To the Editor of the New York World:

I see by the public prints that Gen. Kilpatrick has decorated me with his disapprobation before the people of Pennsylvania. He informs them, substantially, that he tamed me by capturing me and riding me two hundred miles on a bare-back mule. I will do the gentleman the justice to say that he knew that was a lie when he uttered it. I surrendered to Gen. Schofield, at Greensboro, N. C., on the 2d of May, 1865, who told me to go to my home and remain there, saying, if he got any orders to arrest me, he would send there for me.

Accordingly, I was arrested on the 13th of May, at home, by a detachment of 300 cavalry under Maj. Porter, of Harrisburg, of whom I received nothing but kindness and courtesy. I came in a buggy to Salisbury, where we took the cars. I saw no mule, though I *thought* I saw an *ass* at the General's headquarters. The impression has been since confirmed.

The General no doubt remembers, among other incidents of the war, the dressing up of a strumpet—who assisted him in *putting down the rebellion*—in the uniform of an orderly, and introducing her into a respectable family of ladies in a certain village in North Carolina. This, and other feats of *arms* and strategy, so creditable to the uniform he wore and the flag under which he served, would, no doubt, have been quite as amusing as the mule story to his hearers. I wonder he forgot it.

Respectfully yours, Z. B. VANCE.

If any thing were wanting, this seals the character of KILPATRICK, and stamps him unworthy of even the countenance of the Radicals. A *roue* is as ba', every bit, as a *nymph du pave*. Certainly more dangerous.

—M. Bonomi has recently measured the Venus de Medeil. He found that, allowance being made for her attitude, her hight is about five feet two inches, (the actual hight of the statue is four feet eleven inches,) while the foot is exactly nine inches long, rather more than one-seventh of the whole hight. This does not quite agree with Vitruvius, who gives one-sixth of the hight as the proper length of the foot; but it agrees with the measurements of all the best statues. The greatest width of the foot is three inches and three-eighths—i.e, one inch and one-eighth of the hight. Here then, says M. Bonomi, we have a rule for shoemakers and shoewearers. Any lady who compresses her foot below these dimensions is not only giving herself pain, but is putting herself "out of proportion."

SEYMOUR.

HE OPENS THE CAMPAIGN AT BUFFALO.

IMPRESSIVE, ELOQUENT AND STIRRING ADDRESS.

WORDS OF CHEER TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 22.—Notwithstanding the inclement weather an immense crowd is gathered in the large skating rink to hear Horatio Seymour make his opening speech of the campaign. Long before the hour arrived for speaking the rink was crowded, with fully 8000 people. Only two days notice was given for preparation and yet a brilliant torchlight procession of 4 or 5000 people in uniform escorted the distinguished speaker to the rink, not many of whom could enter. Jas Humphreys, Chairman of the meeting, called the assembly to order at 8:30 p.m., when Gov. Seymour delivered an eloquent, impressive and stirring address:

Fellow-Citizens: The first word uttered by the Republican Convention in their resolutions, they congratulate the country upon the success of their scheme of reconstruction; the last words uttered by their speakers and their press declare that reconstruction is a failure; that the South is still in a condition of rebellion; that its social disorders demand the presence of armies; and that the first duty of Congress when it meets will be to turn reconstructed Georgia out of the Union. [Applause.]

At the outset of this canvass, the Republican party asked to be continued in power, upon the ground that it had governed the country for the past four years wisely and well, and they demanded a popular approval of their policy. After a full discussion of three months, touching the wisdom and the integrity of the policy of the Government with regard to reconstruction and finances, it is found that order has not been restored at the South; that the burdens of debt have not been lightened, or the evils of oppressive taxation lifted off from the labor and industry of the country as they should have been. Driven from their first ground, and feeling that the people of this country were unwilling to approve their acts, they now try to hold power by making the people believe, not that they have done well, but that the Democratic party would do worse if they succeeded at this time. They aver that the success of the Democratic ticket would involve the country in civil war. They feel that nothing short of civil war would be worse. [Cheers.] They have declared that the Democratic nominees are ready to overturn their legislation by force. To make the charge still more dramatic, I am to be sent to my final account by the hands of my political friends, and then Gen. Blair then is to trample beneath his feet the reconstruction laws as ruthlessly as Gen. Meade sizzes them out by his military orders, with the approval and concurrence of this same Republican party. If I am to go to my last account, I trust I shall be judged by a kinder and more charitable tribunal than my Republican friends have proved to be. [Laughter.] If the Democratic ticket is elected, and Gen. Blair should reach the Presidential chair, he would be confronted by a Republican Senate, by a House of Republicans full of Generals of the army of the United States, flanked by the Loyal Leagues, and by the Grand Army of the Republic, under command of their own candidate for the Presidency, whom they declare to be the first Captain of the age, and yet we are gravely told that standing alone, shackled by Congressional restraints, he can crush out all this power, and plunge the country into civil war. Is this be true then is Gen. Blair the most vigorous man who has lived in the history of the world, or Republican Senators, members of Congress or commanders of armies, are the most imbecile men who ever disgraced public positions. [Cheers.] There is a fear in the minds of the Republican party, but not of this absurd thing, but the dread that the public mind is reaching for conclusions to sweep them from power, therefore they change the issues—therefore they change front on the eve of battle. In course of the canvass I propose to discuss the policy and conduct of the men in power to-night. I must confine myself to a few points elsewhere. I shall speak of other wrongs and errors. When this war ended, nearly four years ago, it left the Southern States disorganized and impoverished, the duty of restoring peace and prosperity to that section, and putting it in a condition where it could add to the national prosperity and aid to bear its burdens, fell upon the Republican party. The difficulties of the task were increased by the fact that its population was made up of two distinct races—one of which had been held in slavery, and was now suddenly called on, untutored as they were, to act a new part in our social and political system. I do not wish to underrate the difficulties with which they had to contend, but the magnitude of these difficulties demanded that they should enter upon the task in a wise and thoughtful way. Armies alone cannot bring back a due sense of the value of order to a community; they cannot restrain violence. The healing measures of the statesman must work the cure. The great objects to be kept in view are, to give all classes that prosperity which tends to make man desire peace, which gives them hopes, and in the end a State in the good order of society. Despair ever makes disorder. And the great object and end was to lift up the African, as far and as fast as could be wisely done. Humanity dictated this to be to the interest of the white population of the South, who demanded it; as the two races were to live upon the same soil, their common interest called for harmony of purpose and of feelings. Under this state of facts wise men would seek the aid of the most intelligent and influential men of that section of the country, telling them to guard against any influences springing from their prejudices. Have these obvious truths been regarded by the men in power? Has not reconstruction failed, because they disregarded them? The first step towards restoring order and producing harmony between the races was always to minister to the prosperity of that section which prosperity would be shared alike by the white man and the negro. The industry of the South should be made useless the employer made a profit on his cotton, could not pay the laborer. Failing to do this, disaster brought not only poverty but confusion and discontent. The States-manship. They would have stretched out a helping hand, but what was the first act of the men in power? It was to put a monstrous export tax of six cents on a pound upon the cotton raised by the labor of the negro upon the plantation of the whites struggling with the evils of poverty, with their difficulties need positions and relations. He hopes the first efforts of their people to gain the means to gain a livelihood were blasted by an unwise, selfish and vindictive act. I say unwise, because it has had much to do with the failure of the Republicans to restore order at the South. This negro, exasperated by the failure of his ruined employer, became hostile to the employer in losing the little credit that he had before in the North, renewed his efforts under still greater difficulties than before. I say it was a selfish act because it was done in the interest of the Eastern manufacturer, already wealthy from the fruits of the war, protected by enormous tariffs of six cents a pound upon all cotton exported, was simply imposed so that he might buy it for a price six cents less than it was worth in the markets of the world. It was a vindictive act, for if you will read the debates in Congress when this tax was levied, to cover the selfish interests that prompted it, you will find that it was urged upon members from the Western States, who voted against the interest of their constituents, upon the ground that it was to be imposed upon the South as a penalty, and thus we find that the black and white man of the South were alike stripped by this unjust market value of their staple product under circumstances of such grand difficulty that they were hindered and not helped on the road to prosperity by new men in power. [Applause.] I might go on and show how, in addition to this wrong, they were trampled upon by military despotism, how they were placed under the unrestrained power of vagrant men who gained wealth and official positions by ministering to the passions of the public, and keeping alive disorder—these men who are now in the Senate of the United States without constitutional power to do so, the Senators of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, and gained their power over the South and over us because they ministered to the passions in the North and stirred up disorder in the South. No fair-minded, thoughtful Republican will calmly sit down and look over this action and not feel that the policy of his party has been unwise and hurtful during the progress of the war, another difficulty was got up which excited alarm in the minds of thoughtful men. It was found that as our debt rolled up its great volume, the Government bonds were taken in the Northern Atlantic States and our Union was thus dissolved into debtor or creditor States. This, as a perilous relationship, it could not well avoid; but the evil might have been mitigated if there had been a wise and economical administration, which should have kept down the vast indebtedness; but the men in power saw fit to do another thing. They drove out of existence, by heavy taxation, the currency of all State banks. They then grasped the exclusive power of issuing paper money. They gave to the holders of Government bonds the privilege of issuing bank bills, under what is known as a national banking system. This was a privilege of enormous value. I will not stop now to discuss the wisdom of that system. As Governor of this State I vetoed a law authorizing our banks to organize under that system, because I saw, as far back as 1865, that it imperiled the future harmony of our prosperous Union. The point to which I wish particularly to call your attention is the unwise and unjust manner in which this great privilege was distributed, wise men would look to see how it could be given out so as to minister to the general prosperity of our country. But, regardless of all this, great monopoly was given to first commissioners. They were mainly from the old and rich States, which had been enabled to take up the Government bonds. Thus, not only our debt, but our currency was sectionalized. While the State of Massachusetts, with about 1,100,000 inhabitants, has about fifty seven million dollars of this currency, the State of Illinois, with about twice that population has less than ten million dollars. In the State of Rhode Island they have about forty dollars to each inhabitant, while Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and other Northern States have only about eight dollars. If so much currency is good for Massachusetts, why is it not a good thing out West? [Cheers.] But the injustice of this distribution was the least of the evils which grew out of this lack of foresight and statesmanship. It is no answer to say in justification of this inequality, that the West has as good a chance to get this privilege first, as the other State was not a matter to have a chance. The Western States were not then in a condition to secure this currency for the very reason that they most needed it. If the rule of proportion was to be disregarded it should have been done in favor of the very States that now have the smallest share. It was the duty of wise statesmanship to see that the currency was given where it would be of the greatest service to the public. It may be asked: If the West was not able to take bonds, how would they avail themselves of this privilege if this action had been reversed, and fifty-seven millions had been given to the State of Illinois, and nine millions had been given to the State of Massachusetts, which would be much more fair than the present distribution? The people of Illinois could not have established these banks, but the capitalists of New England and New York would gladly have extended their banks in these States for the sake of the advantages gained. Now this would not only have been more fair, as any one sees, but it would have avoided a great evil to which I will call your attention, and he, considering this, will not go so far as to say that any State should have less than its due. I shall the people of the Northern Atlantic States, who hold about two-thirds of all the currency; not need this amount for their business purposes, their modes of conducting business do not require this form of credit. Formerly the banks of the city of New York did not deem it worth while to issue notes for circulation. We now see that at certain seasons of the year they send their currency to the West to bring forward the crops. When it is not needed for these purposes it is accumulated in vast sums in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, where as it is not wanted for regular business purposes, it is used to promote speculation and stock gambling operations. If we turn our attention to the great agricultural States of the West, we find that they do not need currency in their business transactions, so that they suffer from evils and losses from the want of it. What is now going on over all of those great regions? Is it for the welfare of our country, and for the health and comfort of our people, that the wheat, corn, beef and pork of the West should be sent to market, not only to feed our own people, but by its sale in foreign lands to pay the interests on our debts and the articles we purchase abroad? This is the first great financial necessity of our country to do this, the West commercial paper is that which is made for this object. It is payable at the commercial centers at short date. It has not only an acceptance in the East, but it is fortified by a bill of sale of the very prosperity which is bought by its proceeds. Why is it that the commercial paper made for purposes so essential and meritorious amply secured and having about it every feature which should command credit, command the monstrous interest of ten or twelve per cent? This is a very grave question, afflicting the welfare of every citizen of our land. There is a great wrong here, at the very basis of the business prosperity and personal comfort of the citizens of the United States. When the Western dealer in produces goes to the bankers of Chicago, Milwaukie, Toledo or other commercial centers of the West, and offers a draft, payable in an Eastern city of undoubted credit, to get the currency to buy the wheat, beef, pork, or produce of the West, he is charged this monstrous interest, and when he objects, that is ruinous and unjust, he is told that the banker can do no better; that he has no currency of his own, but that he cannot get it for himself; that the whole volume authorized by Congress has been taken up mainly by the Eastern States; that in order to get this currency, the bankers must go to the East and borrow it, and must pay an interest for its use, and then he must charge all that interest, and the interest as a compensation for himself, then pays the borrower. I find that I must pay interest to two bankers. Is it right that Rhode Island or Massachusetts or New York should have the share of currency which belongs to our Western States? Are not we, the citizens of the West, forced to pay to the Eastern States interest upon the currency which rightfully belongs to us? If I must pay you the banker of the West and the banker of the East ten or twelve per cent interest when I thought to pay but one-half that amount, I must take it out of the price I pay to the farmer for his produce. Now, all this is true. And here is the great wrong which tends to produce ill-feelings between the States, a jealousy of the creditor, States, and a sense of injury which harms the national credit. This unwise distribution of the currency lies at the foundation of much of the feeling in certain sections of the country against the bondholders. It is no unusual thing to see it stated in the papers of Chicago and other Western cities, that the grain market is checked for the want of that currency which rightfully belongs to that section. Not only is the farmer thus paid a fair price for his produce, but the carrier upon our lakes and canals, and the whole commerce of our country, international and foreign, are injured by this lack of foresight on the part of our rulers! [Applause.] But the evil does not stop here. When the currency has been used to place the American products in the markets of the East is no longer needed for those purposes, it piles up in a vast volume in the cities of New York and Boston during the winter months. Those who hold it are impatient to have it profitably employed. They invite borrowers to use it for purposes that end in those wild and demoralizing speculations that have done so much to corrupt the morals and destroy the habits of industry, which alone can make a people truly prosperous. Not a frequent y it is used again to buy up all the beef, pork, flour and grain, in the hands of Eastern holders and in the warehouses of our commercial cities, and put up their prices against the laboring poor, the toiling mechanic, and the consumer of the East. In this way, too, checking the exportation abroad and destroying the commerce of our land. [Cheers.] Now, if with wise statesmanship, under this same National banking system, care had been used to place this capital where it was needed, the share which would have been given to Western States would never have remained idle or have been employed for hurtful purposes. There would always have been use for that capital there, which would have promoted prosperity and advanced the healthy enterprises into great and growing communities.

This error of our rulers is attended with another great evil. There was no other provision made for the South—no care taken to revive their prosperity, to that its people might aid in advancing the prosperity of our land. It is for our interest, as well as theirs, that their pursuits should again be made prosperous. We find that this error in this distribution of our currency is cursing our business with enormous rates of interest, lessens the price which the farmer gets for his produce, injures our career and forces, both domestic, foreign and national. This evil should have been corrected, but it has not even received the attention of the party in power. [Cheers.] There are other great wrongs to which I will briefly refer, and of which I will discuss more at length on another occasion. We say that taxation should be equal upon every species of property according to its real value. The Republicans say so too. They declare so in their fourth resolution, that it is due to the labor of the nation that taxation shall be equalized. With this declaration upon their lips, will they tell us why they make it unequal? Will they tell us why, for four years, they have allowed this one dedjustice to remain upon the statute books? How can we believe that they mean what they say when they charge upon us that we are in favor of repudiation? Have those who make this charge frankly said how they meant to deal with the public creditor? We have said when the agreement was that he should be paid in gold, he should have it, and when the contract did not define in what he should have been paid he should have been given as good as that which we received as money as good as that which we use for the sacred purposes of paying pensions as avoiding the toil of the laborer. We have the right to place the claims of the public creditor among the sacred things of a nation's faith. [Cheers.] We have tried to maintain a policy, the security of which should make his debt sure, and of wisdom which should put the nation's credit so high in the markets of the world that the public creditor, public pensioner, and he who toils for the public good in the workshops or in the field, should all be paid in a currency made good by a wise and honorable conduct of public affairs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST LOUIS, October 22—Senator John B. Henderson made an elaborate political speech to a respectable audience, last night, at Mercantile Library.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, October 22.—Judge Richard B Carmichael, one of the Democratic electors at large for the State, publishes a letter this morning in regard to the proposed change of candidates. He says such action on the part of the Democratic National Committee would be wholly unwarrantable and display a degree of arrogance without parallel.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, October 22.—Two races to-day. First, mile heats, Association purse, $300, four entries, all started. J. Conlisk's Larkin won in two heats, beating Ooltawah, Faro and Bec Farris—time 1:53-1:52½. The second race was a dash of two miles, Association purse $250—won by Conlisk's Little Mack, beating Phœnix Belle—time 3:59½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.—The *Press* has a special dispatch, dated New Orleans, 21st, which says information has been received of the assassination of Robert Gray, a Justice of the Peace of Caddo Parish, on the 14th inst., and Bernard Soule, Sheriff of Iberville Parish, while in bed with his wife on the night of the 19th inst.

WHEELING.

WHEELING, October 22.—Returns are very meager and come in slowly. Word county and Parkersburg city gave a Democratic gain of 200 on the vote of 1866. Returns thus far show Democratic gains. The vote of this city and county is very close—Republicans claim it has gone Democratic by 100 majority, but the Democrats claim a majority of 300. Returns from central townships report Republican gains.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, October 22.—The river is improving.

LOUISVILLE, October 22.—The river is swelling slowly, with 3 feet and 7 inches in the canal. Weather clear and cool.

CAIRO, October 22.—Down—Leo, 9 p.m.; Favorite, 2 p.m; Romeo, 7 p.m. Up—City of Cairo, 7 a.m; Louisiana, 3 p.m.

BUFFALO, October 22.—There was a heavy fall of snow this morning.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, October 21.—Gen. Serrano has written a letter to the editor of the *Gonlois* declaring in favor of monarchy as best suited to the state of Spain. He says, however, that the leaders of the revolution have resolved to act entirely in accordance with the voice of the people as to what form of government shall be adopted for the country.

It is reported that Ferdinand has accepted the proposal to come forward as a candidate for the throne of Spain, and calls upon all magistrates and local authorities to see that the laws are equally enforced upon all classes. He proclaims it his duty to see that the rights of every citizen, white or colored, are protected; and if his efforts to peaceably accomplish this continue to be frustrated, he will arm and organize a sufficient force of loyal citizens to overcome the resistance, and the responsibility of the consequences, however disastrous and deplorable, must rest on the heads of those who provoke them.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—Quite a stir about the Revenue Commissioner's place, and there are rumors of removal in that office. It is true that affidavits and other documentary evidences are being prepared in New York to substantiate the charges of bribery and corruption, made against certain officials, and it is anticipated that if the charges are sustained the President will remove the delinquents, but the matter has not assumed a definite shape. In the meantime, Secretary McCulloch maintains that Commissioner Rollins' integrity is unimpeachable, while the Government continues to be robbed of millions every month. McCulloch and Rollins had an interview to-day on the whisky order. The result will probably be made known in a few days. There is a pressure among the Radicals to still continue the Freedmen's Bureau for educational purposes and for the settlement of the bounty and other claims of the negroes. Gen. Howard does not recommend the measure, but believes it would exert a salutary influence.

Father Weget, one of the most prominent of the Jesuit order in America, is dangerously ill.

Gen. Hancock will remove his headquarters to New York to-morrow.

Commodore O. H Poor was promoted Rear-Admiral, vice Huff, retired.

General Hancock will leave for New York to-night to assume charge of the new headquarters district of the Atlantic. His staff follows in a day or two.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 22.—A Charleston special says that Gov. Scott has issued a proclamation stating that he has received accounts of outrages in ten counties, showing that life and property are unsafe by reason of lawlessness; that in those counties the laws are defied.

A large meeting was held last evening at St. Ann's Church, of the bishops, clergymen and others of the Episcopal Church, favoring a free and open church movement. Addresses in favor of it were delivered by Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, Armitage and others.

The final meeting to arrange for the fight between O'Baldwin and Wormald, will be held at Harlem next Monday. The fight will probably take place next week.

It is stated that the Government has a dispatch from Reverdy Johnson saying that the Alabama claim will be referred to the King of Prussia for arbitration.

In the case of Green against Steinway and others, a decision of great moment has just been filed by the Court of Appeals, of this State. It expressly affirms the two propositions, first, that a test oath cannot, under the Constitution of the United States, be required by legislation as a condition of the right of suffrage; second, that the Legislature of the State of New York has no power to establish by law any qualifications whatever for elections in this State.

Two trains on the Morris and Essex railway collided yesterday at Shannhope, N. J. Several cars were smashed, two passengers killed, and many wounded. The railway officials refuse to give particulars to the press.

The Rising Star brings $226,000 treasure from California.

A Panama date of the 14th says the Government established in Chiriqne by the conservative party still refuses to accept the party still refuses to acknowledge the Provisional Government of Panama. So there are two Governments on the Isthmus. Troops will be sent from Panama to settle the question.

The great tidal wave which started in Peru, August 13th, was felt throughout the Australian colonies very severely, but no serious damage is reported. An earthquake occurred at the same time.

Government troops had some fighting in New Zealand with the Moories, and were whipped.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Cotton heavy and a shade lower; sales 2300 bales; uplands 26c. Flour, superfine $6 20@6 80. Whisky $1 16@1 17. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar 11@11¾. Molasses, Muscovado 43@46c. Wheat dull. Corn $1 01@1 14.

Money market very stringent; call loans 7; sterling 9½@9¾; gold 35½@35¾; new Tennessee's 69@70.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 22.—Cotton in fair demand at a decline of ⅛; sales 4000 bales; receipts 621. Sterling 48¾. New York Sight par. Gold 36¾. Sugar, stock very light; New Louisiana, gray centrifugal 14; white clarified 15@c. Molasses, Louisiana, prime to choice 90c@$1 15, small lots being received. Cuba Sugar and Molasses steady and unchanged. Flour dull, low grades most in demand; superfine 86@87. Corn firm and quiet, new white 90c; old $1@1 07½. Oats quiet and firm 61@62c. Bran $1 20. Hay, prime choice Western $26@27, and scarce. Pork very firm $31 50. Bacon dull and weaker, shoulders 13¾c; clear sides 17¾c. Lard dull.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 22—Tobacco, sales 35 hhds; lugs to fair leaf $6 25@8. Flour, superfine $6@6 50. Wheat $1 75@1 85. Corn, old 93@98c; new 85@90c. Oats 50@55c. Rye $1 40. Potatoes $2 25. Mess Pork $31. Lard nominal 19¾@20c. Bacon, shoulders 13¾@13¾c; clear r.b sides 16¾@16¾c; clear sides 17¾@17¾c. Whisky raw $1 20.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 22—Tobacco dull and drooping. Flour, superfine $5 50@6 05. Wheat $2@2 30. Corn 86@$1 05. Oats 49@50c. Pork $31 50. Bacon 13, 16¾@17¾c. Lard 19@20¾c. Whisky $1 23@1 24.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 22.—Flour and Wheat dull and nominal. Corn 95@96c. Oats 56@58c. Whisky $1 15. Pork $31. Bacon, shoulders held at 13¾c; clear sides 17¾c. Lard 18¾c. Butter 30@40c. Cheese 16@18c. Eggs 27c. Apples $2@$4.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 22.—Consols 94¾; 5-20's 73¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 22.—Cotton quiet, steady and unchanged.

HAVRE, October 22.—Cotton, 137f for Tres Ordinaire on spot.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

DOUGHERTY—The friends and acquaintances of John C. and Sallie Dougherty are requested to attend the funeral of their daughter, FANNIE FLUSKETT (who died easily, and happily yesterday morning at 4 o'clock), This Friday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on Court street. Services by Rev. Mr. Ransom. Carriages at the residence, 126 Court street, and also at the Church

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MASONIC NOTICE—The officers and members of Kil-winning Lodge No. 341, are hereby notified to attend a regular communication, this Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, at Hall of South Memphis Lodge, No. 118.

Members of sister city Lodges and transient brothers in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.

By order GEO. MELLERSH, W. M.
FEN. K. PULLEN, Secretary.
Memphis, October 23, 1868. oct23 1t

For Sale.

To Arrive on "Minnecla."

237 Bbls. choice Northern Apples.
25 Cases 1 4 sardines.
20 Cases Clear Sides.
200 Packages New Mackerel and Codfish.
75 Bags Fair to Choice Coffee.
50 bbls. A and extra C Sugar.
100 Kegs P and G Lard.
30 Cases Leaf Lard.

WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.
oct23 1t

J. P. COFFIN, Late with Woof, Phillips & Co., CHAS. COFFIN, HECTOR COFFIN.

COFFIN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
Choice Groceries,
392 Main Street,
(Gayoso Block,) MEMPHIS, TENN.

JUST receiving, fresh assortments of all leading goods in their line.
Shaker Preserves, Jellies—assorted;
Golden Syrup, Family Syrup, Sugar House Molasses;
Coffees—Rio, Lagnayra, Java and Mocha;
Mackerel—Mess and No. 1; Salmon in kits and Pickled; White Fish, Codfish, in bulk, and Pickled;
Choice Lard in caddies and in Tin Cans, 10 lbs., 20 lbs. and 40 lbs.
N. B.—Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. oc23

CIRCULAR.

TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES,
MEMPHIS, TENN., October 22, 1868.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MEMPHIS:

The office of this Company is now open at No. 18 MADISON STREET for the transmission of messages, at reduced rates, to all points reached by its wires. In tendering the citizens of Memphis another facility for the transmission of messages, by which not only lower rates are obtained, but greater dispatch and promptness, and answers secured quicker, it should be borne in mind by all who use Telegraph wires, that only by sustaining a competing line can a continuance of lower rates be maintained. This is so self-evident that the Southern Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company confidently expect such full and steady patronage as will justify the establishment of this office at Memphis, and low rates.

GEO. H. THURSTON,
President.
oc23 1w

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company—United States Mail—For Helena, Napoleon, Grand Gulf, Davidson, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Fort Gibson, and all landings on the Arkansas river.

W. A. CALDWELL.....R. L. Haines, Master

This fine passenger packet will leave as above, on

THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 10 a.m.

For freight or passage apply to
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
3 4 front st., Mosby Block.
oct23 1t

To Cotton Buyers and Shippers.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED AND PREPARED to make

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

On all Cotton consigned to Messrs. DAVIDSON & CO., New York.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
oct21 1m 286 Front Street.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Jacob Sartorius, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee.—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Sartorius, individually, and as one of the firm of Sartorius & Asher, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 8th day of October, A.D., 1868.
WILLIAM Y. CIBODE,
oc9 16 23 Assignee, Etc.

Bankrupt Sale of Real Estate.

In the matter of JILSON P. JOHNSON, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy at Memphis.

BY virtue of an order of sale entered in the above-named matter, on the 12th day of October, 1868, by the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee, in Bankruptcy, I will sell, on

Tuesday, 10th day of November, A.D. 1868,

To the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the front entrance of the U. S. Courthouse, Waldran Block, No. 490 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. and commencing at 12 o'clock m. of said day, all the right, title and interest, legal and equitable, belonging to said Bankrupt on the 16th day of February, 1868, in and to the following described real estate in the county of Scott and State of Kentucky, on the waters of South Elkhorn, consisting of two tracts of one hundred and twenty-nine acres and one and fifty-two acres and three roods, respectively, adjoining each other, and lying on the south side of the Georgetown and Frankfort Turnpike road, about six miles from Georgetown, Kentucky, and bounded on the south by the Iron works road, on the east by lands of Mrs. Kenney, on the north by the said Turnpike, and on the east by lands of Jackson, Branham and Lear.

WM. Y. CIBODE,
Assignee of the Estate of Jilson P. Johnson.
Memphis, Tenn., October 20, 1868. oc21

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration, with the will annexed, having been granted me upon the estate of William G. Harrison, deceased, at the October term of County Court Shelby county, Tennessee, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law to me for payment, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all those indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment to me immediately.

oc9 law3w HENRY T. JONES, Adm'r.

AUCTION.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
Northeast Corner Main and Jefferson Streets.

AUCTION SALE
THIS FRIDAY MORNING
October 23, 1868,

At 10 o'clock, at our Salesroom, Fine Oak Chamber Set, several elegant Carpets, among them a 6-4 Velvet, a very superior Cooking Stove, and many other very useful articles of house keeping.

And at 12 o'clock, we will sell to the highest bidder, for cash,

Fine Pair Harness Mares
SOUND AND THOROUGHLY BROKEN.

Family Rockaway,
ALMOST NEW.
—AND—
A No. 1 Spring Wagon.

All can be seen at the STABLE of WILLIAM JOYCE, on ADAMS STREET.

ALSO, ON
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28th,
Upon the premises, at 12 o'clock,
4 TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLINGS
—ON—
SOUTH SIDE of MOSBY STREET,

Near Jones avenue, newly built, and in perfect order, and located in one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the city.

These sales are positive and unreserved, and offer the best inducements that can be given for safe and profitable investments.

TERMS—Half cash and half 12 months, with interest, secured by Trust Deeds.

Royster, Trezevant & Co.
oc11

BY W. H. PASSMORE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
This Friday Morning, at 10 o'clock,

PARLOR FURNITURE, MANTLE MIRRORS, Side Boards, Book Cases, Extension Tables, Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Sewing Machines.

Also, closing sale of Plated Ware.

Also, the Fixtures of a Drug Store. o 21 1t

A. M. STODDARD & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
37 Union Street,

THE most commodious and centrally located Auction house in the city. oc9 tf

A. E. FRANKLAND,
AUCTION
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
No. 197 Main Street,
WEBSTER BLOCK, - MEMPHIS, TENN.

STRICT attention paid to all business intrusted to my care. *Account sales rendered immediately after sales, and prompt returns. Ample accommodation for Storage.*

A. WALLACE the veteran Auctioneer, will be found at my house, to

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

For Finance, Trade, General Markets and River Reports, see Fourth Page.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS

Are requested to report any irregularity in the delivery of the APPEAL at the Counting-room. Carriers will be supplied with certificates authorizing them to collect weekly.

ED. J. MANSFORD,
Supt. Circulation.

A DISCHARGE in bankruptcy was yesterday granted to W. S. Burton.

NEITHER the Justice of the Peace Courts nor the police stations furnished an item yesterday.

BEAL STREET bridge is progressing finely. The second layer of bricks has been laid over the entire arch, and the other two will soon be done.

PARTIES having cotton to exhibit at the fair will please notify Mr. Jos. H Cash where their cotton may be found, so he can sample it.

WANTED.—A salesman for our Dress Department. None but those acquainted with this branch of the business need apply. WELLS & COLL.

PERSONAL.—Our young friend Mr. Hector Coffin, of the firm of Coffin Bros., has just returned from the East, where he has been selecting, from the best dealers, a fresh stock of staple and fancy groceries. They make their money in buying, and sell as cheap as the cheapest. Give them a call. See card in another column.

THE ADVERTISING CURTAIN at the New Memphis "went up" all right last night, and is now a success. There are still a few cards left, and we advise those who wish to show their shingles in the most conspicuous place in Memphis, to immediately call on Mr. Ainslie, at the northwest corner of Main and Jefferson, up stairs.

THE Memphis delegation to the Norfolk Convention went through, hence to Norfolk, without change of cars. This is the first time that this has ever been done. We understand that they will return in the same manner. The Norfolk *Journal*, in commenting on the above fact, says that the car that went through did so without a loose screw or a heated box.

THE SUN yesterday broke through the grey mantle of clouds which for days had hung over us and shut out its rays, and cheered us with his blessed warmth and light. Though these glimpses of sunshine were but transient, they had a great effect on the spirits of the people, and produced a better feeling than has pervaded the community for several days past.

HENRY BEIDELMAN, says the Chillicothe (Mo.) *Constitutionalist*, an old and highly respected citizen of that place, died recently and left a will bequeathing his property to the female issue of his sisters. They are supposed to be living at McConnelsville, Penn., and in Tennessee. Col. J. C. McFerran, of this city (Chillicothe) is appointed executor by will. These heirs should take immediate steps to prove their identity.

PERSONAL.

—Among the visitors from abroad attached to the Fair, we were introduced yesterday, by our friend Mayor Loftwich, to Mr. Benjamin Harlan, of Maury county, Middle Tennessee, famous as a thorough farmer and stock raiser.

—Mr. Dominic Aste has returned from Norfolk, where he attended the Convention. Dominic is highly delighted with the hospitality of the Norfolk people.

THE SUNDAY APPEAL contains by far the largest amount of reading matter of any paper published in this State, and as much as any paper in the Southwest. Its circulation is very large and is on the increase. It is the constant aim of the editors to make it the "livest" and most interesting Sunday paper in the Southwest. Advertisers should hand in their favors at an early hour to morrow, in order to insure their insertion, as the size of our edition compels us to go to press at an earlier hour than usual.

THE Southern Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company give notice, in another place, that their office is now open at No. 18 Madison street, for the transmission of messages. This is indeed welcome news to the business public, for it is a guarantee of lower rates and greater promptness in the transmission of messages. We say this with no ill will or disrespect to the Western Union line; but competition, which is the life of trade, is the life of telegraphing also We wish the Pacific and Atlantic all success.

NECROMANCY.—Professor Haselmayer announces in another column that he will open at the Greenlaw Opera House on next Tuesday night, and will give several exhibitions of necromancy and magic. Several new and curious musical instruments will be introduced to the audience for the first time, among which is the stylocarfe, made of wood and rubber. Professor Haselmayer comes to us with very warm encomiums of the newspaper press in cities where he has exhibited, and we have no doubt he will give perfect satisfaction to the Memphis public.

THE THEATER.—Our space to day will not permit us to say what we would like to of the theater and the attendance last night. The latter was by no means what it should have been, considering the attraction presented. A fair proportion of those present, however, were ladies. The play of *Romeo and Juliet* is familiar to every one, and its rendition last night was really excellent. Miss Thompson, barring a studied affectation in her pronunciation, which is not as apparent, however, as upon her last visit to us, was really good as "Juliet." To-night she appears in a new piece, and, it being the fashionable night, we may look for a crowded house.

REGISTER!

Friend and neighbor!—fellow-worker in the cause of truth and honor, and right!—fellow-soldier against Radicalism!—have you prepared to make yourself available in the coming struggle? Have you *registered?* This is now the most important duty of every man, paramount to all else. Never before was it so essential to the very life and existence of our liberties. If you have not registered, go and do so now. *Now* is the accepted time—the day—the hour! Neglect it no longer. *Go and register!*

THE sudden changes of temperature which occur so frequently at this season in our climate are very trying to the best and strongest constitutions. Too much care cannot be taken to avoid "catching cold"—the prolific parent of almost all the complaints that flesh is heir to. The only safeguard that we know of is wearing plenty of woolen underclothing. No matter how warm and pleasant the days are, in the evenings the dew falls, and it grows chilly very suddenly. At all times, even when it feels the warmest, one experiences the difference which is so marked, between the autumn atmosphere and that of the summer. There is something more than the mere difference in temperature; it may be in the electricity. An occasional fire in the room dries the walls and purifies the atmosphere. A little timely attention to all these things would prevent a great deal of disease and suffering.

FOR RENT.—A nice cottage, 118 Vance street, with out-houses and stables, and all modern improvements. The furniture of said house is for sale. Enquire on the premises. jw

GREAT VARIETY of hem-stiched, lace and bordered handkerchiefs, at Rice & Engel's, 293 Main street.

ARMS! ARMS! ARMS!

More Devilry Being Hatched by the Radicals.

The Negroes Throughout the South to be Armed.

The Massacres of St. Domingo and Hayti to be Re-Enacted.

It is a settled fact, no longer to be doubted, that the Radical party mean war, revolution, murder, a carnival of bloodshed and crime throughout the whole South, and that they are now preparing through the medium of their loyal leagues, Grand Armies of the Republic, Lincoln Councils, and other secret oath-bound societies into which they have succeeded in inveigling ninety-five out of every hundred negroes in the South, to inaugurate a reign of horrors, before which the massacres in St. Domingo and in the other West India Islands, will pale their ineffectual fires and sink into insignificance. The edict has gone forth. The white Southern race must be exterminated, and with a dendishness begotten by hereditary lust of plunder and robbery, and hate of the Southern people, the Northern scoundrels who are leading the negroes, are straining every nerve to make the preparations perfect, so that the massacre shall be sweeping. The programme has been determined upon, and *the time—even the very hour is set* when the bloody work is to begin.

Through the medium of our private correspondence in St. Louis, by which means the public were made aware of the first shipment of arms to Memphis, (which, for reasons best known to themselves, the Radicals destroyed), we learn that the utmost activity exists among the dealers and manufacturers of arms in that and other Western and Northwestern cities, and that well-known Radical emissaries are purchasing large quantities of weapons of all sorts, and ammunition, for shipment South. From the same authority we learn that four cannon of the heaviest caliber were recently brought to St. Louis for shipment to Memphis. For whom or what purpose these guns are destined, no information has as yet been elicited. As soon, however, as it is known we will make it public to our readers.

From all directions the same information comes to us—the purchase of "arms for the South," by the so-called State governments, or scalawag emissaries. The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"Two thousand revolvers were sent South in one consignment three weeks ago, and shipments of two, three and five hundred revolvers are quite frequent. A Charleston steamer last week took a dozen cases of 'hardware' which was really a lot of breech-loading rifles for private parties in that city. One dealer in fire-arms admits that he has more orders than he can fill for the present, but professes not to know where the weapons he sells are going."

Again, the New York *Sun* of a late date, under the head of "Contraband Arms for the South," says, editorially:

"Several individuals are now in New York engaged in purchasing and shipping arms to Southern States. One of them is from Texas and another from Georgia; two are from South Carolina, and two or three others are from Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee. They are purchasing revolvers and repeating or breech-loading rifles. All the models of muzzle-loading weapons are discarded and the purchasers are understood to prefer short barrels to long ones."

There remains, as we have stated, no longer the shadow of a doubt of the intention of these villains. They are preparing for war—war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, against the whole Southern people. Congress, infamous as it is, and amid all its infamous acts, did not dare to issue a general order of confiscation, and the carpet-bag and scalawag emissaries having promised the lands, and houses, goods and chattels of the Southern people to the negroes, see no other way of fulfilling their promises, save by the murder and extermination of those who stand in their way.

Forewarned is forearmed. The Southern people have been made aware of these plans. Something must be done to frustrate them, and the time is short; the *Christmas holidays* are not far off. Whatever action is determined upon should be taken immediately. We must prepare to protect ourselves. Which shall it be?

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners for Shelby County.

The Poor House.

The Board of Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. The Hon. B Lewis not having returned yet Commissioner Merriman was called to the chair.

After making several alterations in tax assessments and small appropriations made, the petition of John Hallum and others, attorneys, praying for the increase of salary to Judge Reeves, was received, filed and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion Constable D. McFall be allowed five days from date in which to give new bondsmen.

Ordered that the Finance Committee inquire on what terms they can obtain a sufficient amount of cash to pay the indebtedness of the county to the asylum for the insane at Nashville, and report at the next meeting.

The committee of which Commissioner F. W. Louis, is Chairman, on the condition of the poor house and hospital, reported that all the roofs are leaking and the sills of the different buildings are rotten. If there should be a cold winter a great deal of suffering will be the consequence. The strip of land on which the buildings are situated is getting smaller every day on account of the washing of the banks by the river. The committee is of the opinion that a very high flood would carry the land, buildings and all away. They therefore recommend that a suitable place be procured for temporary use for the purpose of a hospital and poor house, as the rent of such place would not cost as much as it would to make the necessary repairs of the present shanties. The house formerly occupied as an orphan asylum is suggested as a proper and suitable place. The expenses of the hospital will be very much reduced this year. Last year it cost the county $17,600; this year it will be $4000 to $5000 less. The same number of patients have received attention this year as last, but the vigilance and economy of the employees, and doing away with the office of Superintendent, have effected the change.

Board adjourned to Monday, October 26, 1868, at 10 o'clock a.m.

REGISTRATION.—But two days, viz: Saturday and Monday, the 24th and 26th insts, remain for the registration of the white voters of the city. The following named gentlemen, Martin Kelley, Robt Goode and Capt. Gilbert, will attend upon the above mentioned days at the office of the Register, corner of Second and Union streets, (instead of Democratic Headquarters, Stillman Block) to give such assistance as may be in their power. Capt. Sears, the Register, promises to give persons residing six miles or more from the city, in this county, an opportunity of receiving their certificates each and every day (Sundays excepted) up to the election day.

A. WOODWARD, Chairman, etc.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, for November, comes to us full to repletion with literary food of the choicest description, and to suit all refined palates. This magazine is now, without doubt, one of the best, if not the best that is published in this country. Perfectly free from politics, it is devoted to literature *per se*, in all its branches, poetry, fiction, essays, biography, geographic and historical sketches, etc. The present number contains fifteen articles, embracing reviews of late books, a miscellany, and the monthly gossip.

THE FAIR.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Speech of Col. Landon Haynes.

Awarding of Premiums.

The rainy and gloomy weather which had prevailed for several days past, moderated yesterday morning and faired off considerably. The consequence was that the Fair grounds were visited by hundreds of people during the day, at least one-half of whom were ladies. The grounds had dried off very much, and were in a good condition, considering all things.

But few additions were made to the articles on exhibition, and most of these consisted of articles belonging to the ladies' department. Messrs. B. Lowenstein & Bro. have sent a magnificent Cloak, of their own manufacture, made under the superintendence of Madame Marre. Messrs. Merriman & Byrd had a case of very handsome plain heavy ledger rings, of their own manufacture. Miss Lizzie Wright, daughter of Judge Wright, sends a large and most elegant silk patchwork quilt, made by herself. Mrs. Latham sends a splendid carriage afghan. The Memphis Preserving Company also made quite a display. Among other nice things, they had some pure juice of the Catawba grape, which had been put up some time, and had not fermented, a pear weighing a pound and three quarters, which was plucked in the early part of September, and a watermelon, picked about the same time. They had also a fine lot of other fruit. In one corner was something which attracted the attention of every bee-raiser—Kidder's patent bee-hive, which is one of the most complete things of the sort ever made. Messrs. Jukes & Scott have added to their show a splendid "Pittsmouth" cooking stove of Filley's manufacture, a baker's safety can, and a large boiler holding sixty gallons, called the "farmers' boiler." Near the gate on the right hand were exhibited several Angora and Cashmere goats, which were the most beautiful animals of the sort that we have ever seen. They were exhibited by Mr. C. A. Rose, who also had on the ground a lot of Pennsylvania Chester pig nine weeks old, a sow and five the same breed, and a thoroughbred Woburn sow and pigs, imported.

The Executive Committee in the morning appointed Messrs. C. K. Guthrie, E. L. Rayner, and J. W. Leftwich Committee of Judges on Flowers, and Messrs. C. A. Rose, D. Cockrell, and W. P. Mitchell, Committee of Judges on Animals.

At eleven o'clock, some seven hundred and fifty persons being present, after some most delightful music from the band, who have been doing yeoman service ever since the Fair began, Col. Landon C. Haynes was introduced and delivered the opening oration, of which we only have room for the following practical remarks:

Mr. President of the Agricultural Society of Shelby, and ladies and Gentlemen:

If, after the civil strifes had passed away which convulsed the Roman Empire, Augustus deemed it the exercise of imperial wisdom to induce Virgil to describe the dignity and blessings of husbandry in poetry as exquisite as ever charmed the human fancy, that he might turn the thoughts of his people from arms to the arts of peace, how appropriate now to direct the attention of the noble men of the Southern States from the calamities of the late war to their wasted fields and the happier fortunes of agricultural life.

The strife of husbandry have never been regarded as inconsistent with the dignity of men of the highest rank and most handsome fortunes. Indeed one of the brightest sons of English literature has beautifully said that:

"In ancient times, the sacred plow employed
The Kings and awful fathers of mankind,
And some with whom compared your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day,
Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war; then with their scepter'd hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plow, and greatly, independent lived."

Thus even to the princely, the rich, the powerful, the brave and the learned of the world, the beautiful occupation and employment have not been unwelcome either in ancient or modern times.

The flock, the herd, the frugal bee, the noble horse of generous breed, the fertile soil, the soft green meadow, the pel ow harvest, the timber vine and the bending grape, the blossoming tree, the ripening nut, the pleasant stream, the living spring, the cliff, the cave and the deep shade of woodlands, the healthful toil, the peaceful rest, the domestic virtue of fraud ess innocence, which wait on rural duties, have ever charmed the noblest minds and wooed the purest and most cultivated hearts and firesides of agricultural life.

* * * * * * *

But, Mr. President, the agriculture of the South is now upon the eve of a great revolution. The days of large proprietors, of great plantations for the exclusive cultivate of cotton on a grand scale, with heavy capital, has passed away with that revolutionary struggle which overthrew the system of slave labor, and which has resolved Southern society into its original elements. The entire system of industry in the Southern States must now be reorganized on other and different principles—principles in harmony with the new order of things.

If our people act with practical wisdom, and hope hereafter to attain the highest prosperity in the social and economical condition, there must be a subdivision of large plantations heretofore exclusively devoted to the growth of cotton, into small farms, owned by small proprietors, who, under the influence of the almost omnipotent principle of self-interest and the sense of property, would soon turn the waste places and unc ltivated lands around them into scenes of fertility like the properties of the peasant proprietors of Switzerland, Flanders, Holland, and the flourishing regions of Germany.

It is not possible, gentlemen, to cultivate your large plantations and estates without an amount of labor which you are now unable to control, and a large capital which you cannot now command in the present chaotic condition of industry.

But these are considerations which do not apply to those small proprietors who not only turn the soil but themselves hold the plow by which it is cultivated. Their time and labor are both their own, and by assiduous tillage care and training and draining; by cleaning and fencing the lands; by the use of manures and fertilizing agents; and by a rotation of crops of Indian corn, wheat, buckwheat, rye, oats, clover, flax, cabbage, turnips, potatoes, peas, beans and cotton, they would soon more than double all animal and vegetable production; and this country, so new and rich as it is, would soon attain a fertility and prosperity unexampled in the history of mankind. Especially would this be so under the influence of wise and stable Governments, State and Federal; exercising their functions in economy of expenditure, equality of taxation for all certain purposes, and the security of persons and property.

This policy would then be the path to your children's wealth—but more valuable landed estates, on which your care, diligence and capital, being concentrated with narrower limits, would enable you in this genial climate, so prodigal in perfections, to make your homes the abodes of wealth, elegance and luxury.

But from whence, you may ask, are these small proprietors to come? I answer, from Europe, from the Northern States, from your own swarming towns, villages, and cities. Already emigrant societies are forming in the South to aid the immigration of a European peasantry and yeomanry from the old and densely populated countries of the other hemisphere, where population has reached its maximum of increase and the over taxed soils refuse longer to yield food sufficient to support human life in circumstances of comfort, to these cheap and fertile regions. That principle of self-interest and self-preservation which Providence has graciously bestowed on our species to arouse them to activity, and which lead them from the earlier seats of the human race into every quarter of the globe, is still operating to impel man to fly from poverty and misery to seek his prosperity and fortunes in these new, cheap and splendid regions. Open to the emigrant the way and show him that way, and he will come hither to seek his true and substantial happiness in the ownership of property, where the personal independence of a landlord and the elevated position it gives will reward the toils of his manly adventure.

Were now the enlightened men of the South, animated by a liberal public spirit, and directed by a wise foresight, are laboring to open a direct steam transit on land and water through the city of Norfolk, in Virginia, with Europe, for the cheap and rapid transportation of persons and property between European countries and the south. This great enterprise, soon to be an accomplished fact, will bring the Southern States, by the annihilation of time and distance, face to face with the people and countries of Europe; and a stream of immigration must soon set in which will afford the labor now so much demanded by the desolate South, will so greatly increase wealth and so opulent in her ruins.

This grand *desideratum* once accomplished, your own estates limited and circumscribed by this policy within manageable bounds, you will then have time and means to turn your attention to the improvement of the lands which you may reserve for yourselves and your children, and leisure to study those branches of science and knowledge immediately connected with the beautiful art of agriculture in its higher and more perfect state.

* * * * * * *

The committees of judges make the following official report of awards and prizes in the different departments of the programme for the day:

AWARD OF PREMIUMS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22D, 1868.

(*Official*)

DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.

Best loaf of Yeast Bread, prem. and cert. Mrs. G. C. Holmes	1 00
Best loaf Corn Bread Miss Flora Jackson, prem. and cert., Miss Flora Benge	1 00
Best sample of Cake, Mrs. G. C. Holmes, prem. and certificate, Mrs. A. Wright	1 00
Best sample of biscuit Miss Flora Jackson, prem. and certificate, Mrs. W. L. White	1 00
Best sample of Catsup, Mrs. W. L. White, prem. and certificate, Mrs. G. C. Holmes	1 00
Best sample of Pickles, Miss Rebecca Pack	1 00
Best sample of Pickles, Mrs F. J. Worsham certificate	3 00
Best five pounds of Butter, Mrs. C. H. Dorlon prem. and certificate, Mrs. W. L White	

FRUITS.

Apples—best six varieties suited for culture in West Tennessee, E S Elam	5 00
Apples—best six varieties suited for culture in West Tennessee, cert., Mrs. Alex. Donelson	
Best bushel of Apples, prem. and cert., E. S. Elam	2 00
Pears—best half bushel, cert., Memphis Preserving Company	
Best collection of Dried Fruit, cert., Mrs. G. C. Holmes	

FLOWERS.

Best Floral Design, cert., Mrs. Cornelia Pearson	
Best Bouquet, prem., Mrs. Cornelia Pearson	2 00
Best Bouquet, cert., Fred Gobella	

CANNED FRUITS, ETC.

Best display of Canned Fruits of 1868, Memphis Preserving Company	3 00
Best display of Canned Fruits of 1868, cert. Mrs. G. C. Holmes	
Best single can in glass, Memphis Preserving Company	1 00
Best single can in glass, cert., Mrs G. C. Holmes	
Best display of Jellies of 1868, Memphis Preserving Company	3 00
Best display of Jellies of 1868, cert., Mrs. G. C. Holmes	
Best single can, in glass, of Jelly, Mrs. G. C. Holmes	
Best single can, in glass, of Jelly, prem., Memphis Preserving Company	1 00
Best jar of Canned Tomatoes, prem., Miss Eliza M. Clemmons	1 00
Best Jar of Canned Tomatoes, cert., Mrs G. C. Holmes	
Best sample of new Honey and Comb, L. Wood, Collierville	1 00
Best sample of new Honey and Comb, cert., T. E. Fraser	

SADDLE HORSES.

Best Stallion, three years old and upward, John F. Means	10 00
Best Stallion, three years old and upward, cert. Jos. Seligman	
Best Mare, three years old and upward, G. C. Holmes	10 00
Best Mare, three years old and upward, cert. Josel W. Leftwich	
Best Gelding, Ed. Stacy	5 00
Best Gelding, cert. Joe Seligman	
Best mare, two years old, cert, J. H. Goodlett	
Best mare, under one year, Peter Mitchell	5 00
Best mare, under one year, cert, Owen Smith	
Best and fastest pacing stallion, mare or gelding, Jos Seligman	25 00
Best and fastest pacing stallion, mare or gelding, cert, W. P. Mitchell	

The riding ring, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Kellogg, was very heavy, and the animals tried on it would have made better time had it been in better order. The weather is entirely to blame for this.

Mr. Cash, the sampler appointed by the society to sample and pass upon all cotton entered for exhibition, desires us to say that several parties have entered cotton and have not left their address. He requests all parties who have cotton on exhibition to furnish him with their names and addresses immediately.

$100 00---PREMIUM COTTON.

Messrs. Editors: There has been a misunderstanding about the premium cotton. After conferring with the officers of the Fair to-day, it was decided that the award, both for our premium cotton and the Fair cotton, should be made at twelve o'clock on Saturday next. All persons interested will be on hand on that day, as the samples will be examined and the rewards made promptly at twelve o'clock on Saturday. Our premium cotton will be sold on Monday next at eleven o'clock, in front of our store, and all cotton buyers and cotton factors are invited to attend the sale.

TOBIN, LYNN & CO.,
24 346 Main street.

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor, etc.*—Orders and decrees entered in this Court yesterday were as follows:

Spittle vs Spittle, vesting title.
Shaw vs same, distribution.
Morris vs Selcon, final.
Mosby vs Hunt, report confirmed.
Trigg vs Trigg, application for re-sale.
Fizer vs Dunn, reference.
Wofford vs Avery, sale.
Wood vs Beckford, report confirmed.
Weeche vs Flaherty, motion for sale.
Mitchell vs McKenzie, order of sale.
Wright vs Wright, final.
Anderson vs Poston, sale confirmed.
Thomas vs Berrier, final.
Ilsley vs Flynn, motion to dissolve.
Waddell vs Stewart, reference.
McWilliams vs Edwards, injunction dissolved.
Bunon vs Hughes.
Chamber vs Folkes, final.
Thompson vs Gillespie, revivor.
Pettit vs Brown, reference, etc.
Cowan vs Horton, sale reserved.
Picket vs Carmack, consolidation.

To-day will be motion day. Roll of attorneys will be called, commencing at letter "Y." Court will not be held Saturday. A calendar for Monday will be published Saturday morning.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—The following business was transacted in this court yesterday:

579 Hunt vs Harris, action of ejectment—jury unable to agree on a verdict. Discharged until ten o'clock to day.
753 Howard vs Evans. Court was engaged in the trial of this case at the hour of adjournment.
828 Flaherty vs Smith—continued over by agreement, to Thursday, 29th inst.

Calendar published for trial yesterday will be taken up to-day, and in addition thereto the following cases will be called for trial;

961 Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis vs Windle.
962 Same vs Minat.
963 Same vs McCarthey.
964 Same vs Newman.
965 Same vs Marham.
966 Same vs Reicher.
967 Same vs O'Hern.
968 Same vs Totte.
969 Same vs Van Voast.
970 Same vs Ackerman.
971 Same vs Kelley.
972 Same vs Tuttle.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge, etc.*—Court met yesterday pursuant to adjournment. Only one case was disposed of yesterday.

1738 State vs Beamont, verdict not guilty.

Cases set for trial to-day are: The State vs. Beaumont; the State vs. Burdett, . All witnesses heretofore subpœnied in the above cases are notified to be promptly on hand to-day at 10 o'clock.

CIRCUIT COURT—*George W. Reeves, Judge.*—Court was engaged the whole of yesterday in the trial of State vs. Wm. Johnson, indictment for murder. The case had not been given to the jury at the hour of reporting.

To-day the state docket will be taken up and concluded.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Staple and fancy dry goods, ready-made clothing, boots, shoes and hats, the largest stock in the city, at prices competing with any house, south of Mason and Dixon's line, at Walker Bros. & Co, 229 Main street. 3t

WANTED.—ALL KINDS OF CITY SCRIP. City, school and police scrip and county warrants, are wanted at Memphis City Savings Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets. tf

LADIES' WHITE CORSETS at $1—Rice & Engel, 293 Main street.

ATTENTION TAX PAYERS.—City, school and police scrip and county warrants in sums to suit tax payers, can be obtained at the lowest rates at the Memphis City Savings Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets. tf

LADIES' furs, furs, furs. Furs at Francisco & Wiggin. 1w

HOUSE WANTED.—I want to rent for three years, a good dwelling of not less than seven rooms, within five minutes' walk of Court square. R. J. SEMMES,
3t 254 Second street, Irving Block.

CAGE & FISHER, 308 Front street. 1m

TO OUR NUMEROUS FRIENDS AND PATRONS.—The largest stock of latest styles chameleon and plain silks; also poplin robes, *a la panier*, and plain poplins, empress cloths and merinoes, in all shades, just received. Call and examine at Walker Bros. & Co., 229 Main street. 3t

WANTED.—Four or five good ice boxes Apply at No. 36 Jefferson street. 2t

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND dollars' worth of cassimeres and common clothing for sale at a heavy reduction. Merchants and jobbers can supply themselves at New York rates at Walker Bros. & Co., 229 Main street. 3t

ADVERTISE in the WEEKLY APPEAL if you want to reach the country dealers in the adjoining States.

MARINE DISASTER.

The Steamer Cora S. Sunk.

The steamer Cora S., Capt. Yerkes, which was due here on Wednesday, on her way from the Arkansas river to Cincinnati, struck a log at the head of Oakley's Bend, in the Arkansas river, on Tuesday last, and sunk in seven feet water. She was kept afloat at least thirty minutes after striking, and went down in the foot of the bend. No lives were lost. The log stove a hole in her larboard side, well aft. Every effort was made to keep her afloat, but the water gained rapidly. She was headed to shore before sinking, and Capt. Yerkes thinks she can be raised without much trouble. The Cora S. had a large passenger trip, among them several ladies, but there was not so much excitement as might have been expected. She had 250 bales of cotton on board. All of her passengers came around on the Caldwell. The Cora had just entered the Cincinnati and Arkansas river trade and this was her first trip. She was a stern-wheeler, past middle age, and was owned in part by her clerk, Mr. Al Croxall. She is valued at about $10,000, and is insured for nearly that amount in Cincinnati offices.

TRANSPORTATION.

Quickest Route to New York

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Fall Schedule, September 13, 1868

Double Daily Through Trains

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:10 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	5:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	12:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	6:30 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:46 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:20 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	8:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:26 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 3:15 p.m connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates,

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 227½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street, or Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residence, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent, sep1

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK

RAILROAD.

Open to Madison

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMber 2, 1868, the train on the Eastern Division of this Road will run regularly as follows:

GOING WEST—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and arrive at Madison at 1 o'clock p.m.

COMING EAST—Leaves Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield at 1 o'clock p.m., and Memphis at 1:30 p.m.

The Ferryboat Nevada leaves the foot of Union street at 7 a.m.

Tickets for sale at all the Railroad Ticket offices in the city.

Freights for Madison or way stations received by P. M. Patterson & Co., at their Wharf-boat, foot of Union street.

Freight to Way Stations must be prepaid.

For Office of Road, 12 Jefferson street.

sep29 tf J. W. ROBERTSON, Gen. Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee R. R.

Fast Freight Line to New Orleans.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made with the Mississippi Central, and New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, by which Freight can be shipped through to New Orleans Without Change of Cars or Transfer.

Freight Delivered in New Orleans Within 48 Hours.

The attention of COTTON BUYERS is especially called to the advantages of this Line, as offering extra inducements in point of time, and in the condition of the Cotton when delivered.

Through Rates Given and Guaranteed.

For further information apply to H. G. PATTERSON, Agent for the Line, at 227½ Main street, or of J. M. PAMPLIN, Agent at the Depot.

A. S. LIVERMORE,
General Superintendent.
oct16 2w

THROUGH COTTON ROUTE.

Shortest, Quickest, Best---Via Memphis and Charleston Railroad and its Connections.

RATE ON COTTON PER 100 LBS.

From Memphis to	Norfolk. Via Comp.	Norfolk. Via Uncomp.	Charleston. Via Comp.	Charleston. Via Uncomp.
New York	$1 30	$1 65	$1 30	$1 65
Boston	1 36	1 75		
Providence	1 36	1 75		
Philadelphia	1 21	1 55	1 22	1 45
Baltimore	1 14	1 45	1 14	1 45
Petersburg and Richmond	92	1 17		
Norfolk	1 00	1 22		
Charleston			86	1 25

This line gives Shippers advantage of TWO ROUTES.

For Through Bills Lading or Information, apply to F. H. TALLY, General Agent, 278 Main street, or A. J. LOWE, Agent at Depot.

Claims for LOSS OR DAMAGE PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent, Memphis and Charleston R. R.
JOS. C. LOPEZ, General Freight Agent, Memphis and Charleston R. R. oct10

MEMPHIS & ARKANSAS RIVER

Packet Company.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an organization has been effected under a charter granted by the Legislature of Tennessee, November 17, 1846, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company."

JOHN D. ADAMS,
M. TEBBETTS,
JAMES LAWSON,
R. L. HAINES,
HARRISON BLASDEL,
} Directors.

The Line of Boats known as the "Memphis and Arkansas River U. S. Mail Packet Company," is merged in the chartered company.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
J. M. TEBBETTS, Secretary.

☞ The following boats will each make a trip a week until the new boats of the Company, now being built, are finished; leaving MEMPHIS as heretofore, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 5 o'clock p.m:

Thursday, 31st, W. A. Caldwell, Haines Master.

Monday, Steamer Ozark, Nowland, Master.

Connecting at Little Rock with the steamers Van Buren, Fort Smith and American, for all points above, as high as Fort Gibson.

From the 1st to the 10th of November the new boats will be finished, and the Company will then run four boats from Memphis through to Fort Smith, giving direct communication with all points on the river, the Arkansas river now being in good navigable condition. Passengers and freight are put through to all points on the river without delay, and at reasonable rates.

All persons shipping freight for any point on the Arkansas river from North or East of Memphis, should have their goods consigned to JNO. D. ADAMS, Memphis. Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to W. W. JOHNSON Napoleon, Ark.

JNO. D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
304 Front street, Memphis.

Laborers Wanted---1200 Men.

TO work on the Levees at Greenville, Washington county, Mississippi. Wages good and promptly paid.

HUGHES & SEARLES,
oct8 1m Contractors.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Friday Evening, October 23.—Benefit of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.—Two Plays. RICH AND POOR—Alice, Miss Charlotte Thompson; and the ROUGH DIAMOND—Margery, Miss Charlotte Thompson. Great Bill Saturday Night.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain will rise at quarter to 8 precisely. Box-book open from 10 o'clock a.m. to 5 p.m.

Greenlaw Opera House---Tuesday, October 27, 1868.

PROFESSOR HASELMAYER, the Wonderful Magician and Prestidigitator, respectfully announces to the citizens of Memphis that he will give a series of his Necromantic Illusions and Recherche Entertainments at the above hall TUESDAY EVENING, Prof. HASELMAYER has just closed a brilliant engagement at the Academy of Music, appearing to houses crowded with the elite of the city, and presenting his wonderful feats of Legerdemain, in conjunction with his Musical Instrument, the STYLOCARFE, invented by himself, and the wonder of the age. The BLIND DRUM, pronounced by the press and public to be unapproached. He will also present the Mysterious Adventures of LITTLE ALL SIGHT, performed with SIXTEEN LIVING CANARY BIRDS. Doors open at a quarter past 7 o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette and Dress Circle, $1 00; Second Tier, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. oct28

Dancing Academy.

PROF. MOOK has commenced his session of Dancing Lessons at his old Hall, 281 Second street, Jefferson Block. For Ladies and Children, Wednesday and Saturday evenings; Gents, Tuesday and Thursday nights. Practicing parties every two weeks. oct22 1m

DANCING ACADEMY,
Clay Building, 233 Main Street.

MR. AND MRS. DeGRAY BENNET (the only artistic teachers in the South), respectfully inform the public that their school is now open for the reception of pupils. sep27 1m

VARIETIES THEATER,

Corner Main and Washington Sts.

C. H. H. BROOM.....Proprietor
J. S. BERRY.....Stage Manager

THE ABOVE POPULAR PLACE OF AMUSEment is

OPEN EVERY EVENING,

With a variety of Songs, Dances, Farces, Burlesques, Negro Acts, etc.

Admission, 50c. Private boxes, $5. oct1 1m

INSURANCE.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH

—OF THE—

KNICKERBOCKER

Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

Office, No. 18 Knickerbocker Building.

Assets, : : : $4,000,000

Policies issued at this Office on all the popular plans, and the General Business transacted on the same terms as with the Home Office of the Company.

DIRECTORS AT MEMPHIS:

HENDERSON OWEN, of Messrs.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FINANCE.
OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, October 22, 1868.

Gold opened to-dsy in New York at 135¾, and closed at 135¾. Our dealers keep closer to New York quotations in consequence of the active counter demand. We quote at 134@135 buying; selling at 135@136.

City Bonds were excited to-day with more buyers than at any time since their issue. Nearly all holders were approached during the day in one way or another, and bids were made ranging from 51 to 52½c. We learned of a sale of $10,000 at 52c, and a bid of 52½c on any amount up to $60,000. This bid was refused. As money becomes easier our City Bonds will be sought after as good paying investments. As it is many who in former times locked their money up in gold, are now purchasers of bonds which pay at present prices nearly 12 per cent. per annum. As every foot of real estate in this city stands pledged for their redemption, we know of no better security, and under that the present upward movement has been delayed so long and can only account for it by the dearth of currency which has prevailed. Late in the day 53c was offered for a lot, and refused.

Our banks report an active Exchange market, both in the offering and demand. Rates are firm, being ¼ discount buying on New York, and all points East, except Fall River, which is taken at ¼ discount, selling at par, with an occasional exception at about ¼ discount.

In railroad stocks or bonds there is almost nothing doing. Holders are generally very firm, and show no disposition to operate.

City Scrip, like city bonds, look upwards, and have not yet reached the point at which they will probably falter. It is likely that tax-payers will be unable to get all they want by the 1st proximo, as we do not know of any large sums on the market. That it will go up to 90c we have no doubt. It is said that several holders of Scrip are about to convert into bonds and that largely interested parties are buying for that purpose. Be this as it may, our local finances are wearing a cheerful aspect, and the day is not far distant when our city will be able to pay her current expenses in currency without hypothecating bonds as has recently been done. 77c was offered freely to-day on any sums, while sales were made to dealers at 78c. Tax-payers buying at 80@85c, but the majority of brokers are not selling.

County Warrants are firm, with no offerings; buying at 60@62c; selling at 63@65c.

Police Scrip is firm, and unchanged.

Wall street has been in great excitement during the past week, says the *Commercial Bulletin*, which has been one of intense speculative interest, with prices both of bonds and stocks pressing up, sometimes several points in a single day. The stocks of some of the leading Western roads have reached points never touched before. There have been few who dared to sell short for lower prices yet, but the usual reaction will come with the usual results of immense profits to the professionals, immense commissions to the brokers, and immense losses to the outsiders.

COTTON.

Cotton was quiet in Liverpool at the opening to-day, with sales of 10,000 bales—Uplands 10¾d, Orleans 11d. We received but the one dispatch.

In New York the market opened dull and nominal. At noon was quiet and weak, and at the close was weak, but demand fair—Uplands 25c. Sales 1800 bales.

Several large sales occurred here to-day, but at prices still lower than on yesterday. Buyers seem afraid to operate in the face of large receipts at all the ports, and think that prices must be lower. Holders have conceded liberally and can see no reason why, in this market and New York, prices should give way, daily, while in Liverpool there has been no change for several days. Very many of the orders held here are limited at such a low figure that no effort has been made to fill. It will be seen from the following that quotations are very irregular, the necessity of the seller governing the price in most instances, while all are disposed to sell: 50 bales Good Ordinary 21c, 35 at 21c, 60 at 20½c; 9 Low Middlings at 21½c, 60 at 21½c, 120 at 22¼c, 50 at 21¾c, 50 at 21¾c, 20 at 22c; 23 Middlings at 22½c, 94 at 22¾c, 119 at 22¾, 50 at 22¾, 50 at 22¼c, 25 at 22c, 70 at 22c, 35 at 22¾, 16 at 22½c, 33 at 22½c, 66 at 22½c; 14 Strict Middlings 23½c, 15 at 23½c, 40 at 22¾c, 25 at 22½c; 5 Good Middlings 24c. The above are only a few of the sales reported, but we give them in lieu of quotations.

COTTON STATEMENT.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, October 22, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	1,774	
Received previously	25,421	27,195
		27,742
Exported to-day	1655	
Exported previously	14,721	16,376
Stock on hand to-day, 12 m		10,566

TRADE.

After several days of inclement weather the sun shone out pleasantly to-day and gave promise of a dry spell. It is very much needed at this juncture as cotton picking has been greatly retarded since the change occurred. Our business thoroughfares presented quite a lively appearance, and goods of all descriptions were moving about rapidly. Possibly there is no better sign of busy times than to see the draymen hard at work. This is the fact at present. The attendance at the Fair was better to-day and more interest was displayed. There is but little change in prices since yesterday. Clear sides are firm at 18½@18¾c; Mess Pork $32 50@33 per barrel. Old Corn is very scarce and new is not plentiful. We quote it at 70@75c in lots. Held at 80@85c in a small way. Ear Corn 60@65c. There is no Hay in market. Oats are firm at 62@62½c on levee; 65@70c from store. Cornmeal is dull at $4 70 at depot, and $4 75 delivered in lots; $5 in a small way from store. Eggs are scarce and firm at 32c; Molasses of the new crop is being received in New Orleans.

We would call the attention of our readers to an article on Cotton, which will be found on another page.

The Commissary of Subsistence at St. Louis, on Friday, purchased nearly half a million pounds of bacon for shipment to the plains. A circular says:

This demand will continue to quite a large amount. The Indian difficulties have concentrated and will concentrate a very large body of troops and employes in our Western wilds during this season, to say the least, and the St. Louis market will be called upon to supply them with most of their provisions. This creates an unusual demand in this market, not anticipated, which cannot but seriously affect prices on the known present small stock on hand. Government paid an average price of $17 52 for bacon clear sides. The present stock on hand cannot exceed 3,000,000 pounds bulk bacon and hams, and 2400 barrels pork.

There is no monopoly in this city so burdensome to its people, as that of the trade in ice, except probably the gas monopoly. The number and value of the patents issued by the United States Patent Office to Southern inventors, for some time past, has been remarked upon, both by the Southern and the Northern press, as greatly to the credit of Southern genius. It is not only by new discoveries that the South has been distinguished, but also by the successful application of science to practical purposes. The manufacture of ice is among the most remarkable examples of this applied knowledge.

Of this matter the New Orleans *Times* says:

Our ice makers have not only produced an article of equal purity to any imported from the North, but furnished it at reduced prices. In fact, their success has been so great that there is every probability that their manufactured article will entirely supersede the use of the imported. The ice trade has been for many years of great importance to New England. The clearances from Boston in 1861 were 71,245 tons; in 1861, 104,354; and in 1865, 131,775. The last included 79,825 coastwise, more than 25,000 to the East Indies, and over 10,000 to Cuba.

Great Britain gets its principal supply from Norway, the total exports from which in 1865 amounted to nearly 43,500 tons. In the United States, most of the supply to meet the demand for the consumption of the middle and Southern States has been from New England, from which our own city imported more largely, in proportion to its population, than any other.

All this will be now changed. Further improvements will no doubt be made in the machinery used, and our manufacturers will be able to supply the demand at prices which will prevent competition. The Northern shippers will consequently lose their principal Southern market, which will more than offset the increased demand for the Middle States. In Philadelphia they have canvassed the expediency of importing ice from Greenland.

Better look to the South. Better come to New Orleans and learn from Southern men how ice can be manufactured in Philadelphia of Schuylkill water cheaper than it can be imported from either Boston or Greenland. At present the Northern people regard the South as a benighted region—not unlike Mexico—in which they have only to appear with their new inventions to succeed, where Southerners have failed, by raising cotton, sugar and other crops mainly by labor-saving machinery and implements, so that they will be independent of negro labor. They imagine that with their superior intelligence and their agricultural improvements, they can make as many bales of cotton with the labor of ten freedmen, as the Southern planter formerly did with one hundred hands. We are sorry for them, and sorry for the loss of production, that the result of their efforts in this direction have been hitherto far different from what they anticipated. They meet a cordial welcome, as all men will meet, no matter whence they emigrate, who desire to become citizens of our State, to develop the wealth of its inexhaustible lands, and energetically unite with us in the production of individual and national wealth. But cordial welcomes do not make crops. Labor, as well as machinery, is necessary for their production, and, as a general thing, labor directed by the acquired skill of many years of plantation life. But whatever they may teach us, they can learn from us some things, and among others how to make themselves independent of either Greenland or Boston for their ice supply.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg United States Mail Packet. For Cairo and St. Louis.

JULIA.....Lockhart master

This splendid passenger packet will leave as above THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 12 m.

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, oct23 1t 75 Madison street.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company—U. S. Mail Line. For Cairo and St. Louis. Connecting at St. Louis with all the Railroads and Steamboat Lines for the East, West and North.

H. S. TURNER.....Yore, master

This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 5 p.m.

oct23 2t FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg United States Mail Packet. For Vicksburg and the Bends.

RUBICON.....Blake master

This splendid passenger packet will leave for the above THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 5 p.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, oct23 1t 75 Madison street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular New Orleans Packet.

COMMONWEALTH.....Conley master

This splendid passenger packet will leave as above on THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 4 p.m.

RICHARD W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent, oct23 1t 266 Front street.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company.

MAYFLOWER.....Ashford master

This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above, SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 5 p.m.

For freight or passage apply to LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, oct22 3t Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company.

MAYFLOWER.....Ashford master

This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above, SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 5 p.m.

For freight or passage apply to LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, No. 260 Front Row. J. A. Sayers, Passenger Agent. oct22 3t

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Tuesday St. Francis River Packet—For Helena Marianna, Madison, Wittsburg and all Way Landings.

MOLLIE HAMBLETON, T. R. Bowman Master Sam. C. Paine, Shell and Clark, Clerks.

Will leave Memphis EVERY TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, ja21 tf Star Wharfboat foot Jefferson st.

Cairo and New Orleans—Illinois Central Railroad Packets.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The unsurpassed Passenger Steamers

LADY GAY, Capt. John H. Bark. } AND { RUTH, Capt. B. R. Pegram

Will leave CAIRO FOR NEW ORLEANS on the arrival of 4 p.m. train every SATURDAY, as follows:

LADY GAY—Saturday, September 19; October 3, 17 and 31; November 14 and 28; December 12 and 26.

RUTH Saturday, September 26; October 10 and 24; November 7 and 21; December 5 and 19.

To secure staterooms, and for further information, apply to

JOHN W. CARROLL, Agent, St. Louis. CHAS. T. HINDE, Agent, Cairo. R. W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent, Memphis. T. B. WOODS, Agent, New Orleans. se18 1m

"Old Reliable" Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company, Tri-Weekly Line.

THE splendid side-wheel steamers COMMERCIAL, LIBERTY, No. 2, and MAYFLOWER, will form a Tri-Weekly line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock p.m., connecting at Duvall's Bluff with trains o the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock, Hot Spring, and all points in Arkansas. Returning, will leave Duvall's Bluff every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, on arrival of the train from Little Rock.

Commercial, Capt. John Edson, leaves Memphis Thursday, at 5 o'clock p.m.; Liberty, No. 2, Capt. James Rice, Tuesday, at 5 o'clock p.m.; Mayflower, Capt. Wm. J. Ashford, Saturday at 5 o'clock p.m. C. O. D. bills will be taken for responsible parties by the line as heretofore, without any charge being made for collection.

The steamer F. W. Brooks will run in connection with this line from Jacksonport to Pocahontas on Black River, making Semi-Weekly trips.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us during the past three years, we hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same in the future.

JOHN B. DAVIS, Sup't M. and W. R. Pkt. Co. LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson street. LEVY & SHARPE, Agents. an20 tf No. 260 Front Row.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

MEMPHIS, October 23.—It was cool yesterday, and occasionally cloudy, but the sun also made its appearance, and during the latter part of the day seemed determined to have the "last word" like a wilful woman. The creek diminishes in volume every succeeding day, and the sand bar opposite now resembles a Utah desert in its proportions. From St. Louis to Cairo five feet is all that can be found in the channel, while the lower Ohio is beginning to show bottom in various places. The Arkansas is low, but the regular packets get through without much trouble.

Arrivals.

Steamer Lexington, New Orleans.
" Louisiana, " "
" Marble City, St. Louis.
" Natoma, Friar's Point.
" W. A. Caldwell, Arkansas river.
" City of Alton, New Orleans.

Departures.

Steamer Lexington, St. Louis.
" Louisiana, Louisville.
" City of Alton, St. Louis.
" Silver Moon, Cincinnati.
" Marble City, St. Louis.

In Port.

Natoma and W. A. Caldwell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cotton was moving around at a rapid rate on the levee yesterday, and the Silver Moon departed for Cincinnati with 1426 bales.

Capt. S. P. Dushane, a well-known steamboatman of New Orleans, and passenger agent of the A. & M. S. S. Company in that city, is in Memphis on a business visit. He will remain a week or two.

Billy Dill's horse, "Cream," was not entered at the fair as reported, but is in training for the trotting race on Saturday.

Flem Calvert shipped ten bales of cotton via the Diamond Line to Alaska yesterday. The cotton, mixed with dough, will be used as bait to catch whales, which abound among the icebergs of that fertile region.

The Julia, Capt. Lockhart, will pass up to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. Andy Leasea is chief of the office and is a pleasant gentleman to travel with.

The W. A. Caldwell came in at a late hour last night.

The United States mail packet Mayflower, Capt. Jim Rice, backs out on Saturday for all points on White river. She is the only packet for that stream. Charley Smithers is her Secretary.

The wrecking flat Flip-flap is at work on the old wreck at the foot of Beal street.

The gay Natoma, Capt. Lee, leaves today for Friar's Point and all way landings. She is prompt as a clock. Billy Fields, Sterling Whitehead and Stack Stack Lee are Clerks.

The Commonwealth, Capt. Conley, will be here to leave for New Orleans this day at four p.m. She is a good packet and a safe one.

The fine United States mail packet, Rubicon, Capt. Wm. Blake, will pass down at five p.m., to-day, for Vicksburg and the bends. She is a popular and handsome packet. Alf. Grissom is her efficient chief Clerk.

The towboat A. J. Baker, came up yesterday, and lays over here to clean out her boilers.

The Hesper still seeks a purchaser or a load of guns, we don't know which. She gives through bills of lading to Harkleroads. We want to know which wing of the Radical party the laugh would have been on had the Hesper made a landing in shoal water where a tug drawing six or seven feet could not reach her?

The H. S. Turner will be in port to leave for Cairo and St. Louis to-morrow. She runs under the auspices of the St. Louis Packet Company.

The City of Pekin, from Tennessee river, met with a serious accident on Tuesday night when opposite Greenfield ferry. The rivets of the starboard boiler gave way, causing an explosion. A fireman was severely scalded.

Capt. J. M. Brainard, a well-known steamboat master, died in Mobile a few days ago. The *Tribune* says of him: Capt. Brainard went to Mobile near forty years ago, and has either been steamboating in person or mixed up with steamboats ever since, having risen from the most subordinate position, through merit alone, to be master and owner—and was, at the time of his death, without doubt, the most popular and respected man among them.

The safe of the R. R. Hudson was blown open at Wheeling, Va., and robbed of $800 to $1000.

Green, the celebrated submarine diver, died at Buffalo the other day.

The Magenta went into New Orleans with 2969 bales of cotton and 250 tons of produce.

The receipts of cotton in New Orleans on Tuesday last were 10,400 bales.

Mr. Jim Hall, well known in this city, is now a passenger agent at Vicksburg.

Capt. Dunham's new boat, the Mary Houston, was successfully launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Stewart & Barmore, at Jeffersonville, on Tuesday afternoon.

Portsmouth, O., has refused to respond to the call for $1000 assessed by the Cincinnati Congressional Excursion Committee toward defraying the expenses of the excursion. New Albany has virtually did the same thing.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: On the last up trip of the J. N. McCullough, which was announced for Pittsburg, she took aboard a lot of mules at Maysville, destined for the former point. There was no probability that the McCullough would be able to reach Pittsburg, but she expected to reship the mules by rail to Bellair. Upon reaching Parkersburg the boat laid up. Capt. Moore informed the owner of the mules, who was on board, that he could take the animals no further, and offered to pro-rate for the distance they had been carried. This was refused. Capt. M. then told the owner that the mules might remain aboard until there was sufficient water in the river for the boat to get to Pittsburg. The owner would not permit this. It was afterward agreed that they should be reshipped on the Wm. Butler for Wheeling, but the owner would not in any way assist in their transfer. They were safely got aboard the Butler, however, and safely arrived at Wheeling. But before they were got ashore the boat caught fire, and the mules were burnt. The owner now contemplates bringing suit against the J. N. McCullough for the value of the mules. We look for the result with some interest.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR MOUND CITY.

STEAMER FEOSTA LEAVES every day for Mound City at 7½ a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. Leaves Mound City every day at 6½ a.m., 9 a.m., 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. Landing at foot of Washington street.

MARK R. CHEEK, 1y17 Master.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packets,

MAGENTA

Capt. J. FRANK HICKS; Clerk, JOHN BROOKS

MISSISSIPPI,

Capt. NAT. S. GREEN; Clerk, S. COOK CREIGHTON

ONE of these fine Packets will leave Memphis for New Orleans **Every Wednesday, Commencing on September 16th, and every Wednesday thereafter throughout the Season.**

Their Cotton capacity is unsurpassed, while in all things necessary to make up splendid Passenger Packets, they are unequaled upon the river.

MART WALT & CO., Agents, No. 272 Front street. LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, No. 260 Front Row. LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, an12 tf Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

W. J. JOHNSON,

—GENERAL—

Freight and Steamboat Agent, se1 tf No. 7½ Madison street.

CLOTHING.

MANUFACTORY

No 13 Barclay Street, N. Y.

A. W. SPROULE & CO., No. 74 Fourth Street St. Louis.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE, Cor. Fourth and Main Sts., Louisville.

SPROULE & M'COWN, No. 84 St. Charles Street, New Orleans.

SPROULE & M'COWN, Corner Washington and Crawford Streets, Vicksburg.

SPROULE & M'COWN

221

MAIN STREET

UNDER

WORSHAM HOUSE,

MEMPHIS,

ARE NOW RECEIVING

—THEIR—

FALL & WINTER

STOCK OF GENTS'

FINE CLOTHING

—AND—

Furnishing Goods.

Deal Exclusively in Fine

Custom - Made Goods.

HAVING AMPLE MEANS, WE

BUY EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,

AND HAVING

NO MANUFACTURERS' PROFIT TO PAY

AND EVERY

Facility the Market Affords,

WE WILL MAKE IT

TO THE ADVANTAGE OF ALL

TO BUY

FIRST CLASS GOODS

SPROULE & McCOWN,

221 MAIN STREET,

Under Worsham House,

Memphis, Tennessee.

COTTON---COMMISSION.

WM. H. ANDREWS, Grocer —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANT, 280 Front Street, MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN. sep26 3m

RALPH WORMELEY, (Late Wormeley, Pickett & Co.,) COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 316 Front street, Memphis.

I shall continue the Commission Business at the above stand, where I shall be happy to see all of MY friends, many of whom I have served for twenty years, and now again place my services at their command, earnestly soliciting consignments of Cotton and other Produce—assuring them of my continued efforts to serve them faithfully, and to guard with zealousness their interests.

Supplies furnished, and liberal advances made on Cotton in store. All Cotton insured unless otherwise instructed.

sep— RALPH WORMELEY.

C. DICKMANN, New Orleans. WM. KEENAN HILL, Memphis.

DICKMANN & HILL, Cotton Factors —AND— *Commission Merchants,* No. 38 Union Street, : : New Orleans

WM. KEENAN HILL, Memphis. C. DICKMANN, New Orleans.

W. K. HILL & CO., COTTON FACTORS, Grocers & Commission Merchants —DEALERS IN— Plantation Supplies Generally, NO. 320 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN

REFERRING to the above cards, we respectfully solicit consignments of Cotton and other Country Produce. Will make liberal Cash Advances on Consignments to either house. All consignments shipped by river will be covered by insurance, and while in store, unless otherwise instructed.

FOR SALE.—A general stock of Groceries and Plantation Supplies at low market rates, consisting of BAGGING, IRON TIES, ROPE, TWINE, BACON, PORK, LARD, COFFEE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, MEAL, WHISKY, WOODWARE, etc. Respectfully, W. K. HILL & CO., No. 320 Front street an12 3m

J. L. VERSER, COTTON FACTOR —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANT, 314 FRONT STREET, EM HIS, TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TIES FURNISHED at Lowest Market Prices. Cotton shipped by river, and all Cotton in store will be Insured unless otherwise instructed. au14 3m

H. FITZGERALD, Galistin. C. C. BILL, Memphis. J. T. JEFFERSON, Memphis.

H. FITZGERALD & CO., Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merch'ts Agents for the Sale of Sheeting, Cotton Yarns and Osnaburgs, Dupont's Gunpowder, and Printing Paper, 274 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn. sep13 3m

J. A. SHANE. DR. A. HARRIS.

SHANE, HARRIS & CO., (Successors to Shane, Bell & Co.,) Cotton and Tobacco Factors, GENERAL COMMISSION *And Forwarding Merchants,* 254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

LIBERAL advances on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished to customers. A. G. HARRIS & CO., No. 17 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. sep1 3m

E. B. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn. JOHN W. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn.

E. B. WEBBER & BRO., COTTON FACTORS —AND— General Commission Merchants, 280 FRONT STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. au1 3m*

J. T. FARGASON. J. R. TALBERT, OF MISSISSIPPI, C. C. CLAY WITH

FARGASON & CLAY, (Successors to Fargason, Cordes & Co. WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cotton and Tobacco Factors, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 330 Front Street, MEMPHIS, - - - TENN.

Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. se8 6m

F. W. IRVINE & CO., Cotton Factors —AND— Commission Merchants, *No. 278 Front Street, Up-stairs,* Over E. B. Taylor & Co., MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE. sep13 3m

HUGH TORRANCE, COTTON FACTOR —AND— Gen'l Commission Merchant, *NO. 10 JEFFERSON ST., TITUS BLOCK,* OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE sep16 1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. M. GOODBAR, J. R. S. GILLILAND,

GOODBAR & GILLILAND, Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES *HATS AND CAPS,* No. 201 Main Street, Webster Block, *MEMPHIS, TENN.*

Our Fall Stock is now complete, to which we invite the attention of all Merchants. sep6 3m

DISSOLUTIONS.

Dissolution.

THE Firm of W. N. Eakin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th August, 1868. Either party is authorized to settle the business of the old firm.

All persons indebted to the firm of W. N. Eakin & Co. are requested to come forward and settle without delay. The books and papers will be found at the Underwriters' Warehouse, corner of Market and Promenade streets.

W. N. EAKIN. A. CONNELL.

Memphis, September 1, 1868.

The business will be continued at the old stand on Chickasaw street, by A. Connell and M. Connell, Jr., under the firm name of A. Connell & Co.

Memphis, September 1, 1868. sept1 tf

COTTON---COMMISSION.

W. J. PORTER & CO., COTTON FACTORS —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 142 Pearl Street, New York.

—REFER TO—

First National Bank, DeSoto Bank, Jackson Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.; First National Bank, John W. Allen, Banker, Nashville Tenn.; Thos. Eakin, Banker, New York; Baker & Co., Commission Merchants, Commercial Bank, Lafayette Bank, Dubois & Augur, Commission Merchants, Wm. Glenn & Sons, Grocers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments, by our Agent.

Maj. J. J. BUSBY, 274 Front St., is W. G. PATTERSON, of Grenada, Miss., oct11 tf Traveling Agent.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm style of WORMELEY, PICKETT & CO., is dissolved—having expired by limitation on the 1st of July past.

Mr. Wm. S. Pickett remains in charge of the books, accounts and assets of the late firm, and is charged with the settlement and liquidation of its affairs.

RALPH WORMELEY, W. S. PICKETT, J. D. USSERY.

W. S. PICKETT & CO., (Successors to Wormeley, Pickett & Co.,) Cotton Factors, —AND— *COMMISSION MERCHANTS,* Memphis, Tennessee.

As liquidating partner of the late firm of Wormeley, Pickett & Co., I shall continue the Commission Business under the above style, and solicit consignments of Cotton and other Produce, on which liberal advances will be made when required. sep26 W. S. PICKETT.

JOHN S. TOOF. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. F. M. MAHAN

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO., COTTON FACTORS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, And dealers in Plantation & Family Supplies, WINES AND LIQUORS, *No. 226 Front Street, Memphis*

PARTICULAR attention paid to the storage and sale of Cotton on Commission. All consignments covered by our Open Policy of Insurance, while in transit, unless otherwise instructed.

Our stock of Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and Plantation Supplies is full and complete, and will always be furnished on as reasonable terms as can be had in the city.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO., sep1 No. 226 Front street.

T. B. NORMENT. A. P. GRAVES

NORMENT & GRAVES, Cotton Factors —AND— General Commission Merchants, No. 4 Howard's Row. UP-STAIRS, : : : MEMPHIS, TENN

Bagging, Rope, Ties and Plantation Supplies furnished. au18-3m

VIRGIL V. MOORE, EDWIN WHITFIELD

MOORE, WHITFIELD & CO. *COTTON FACTORS* —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS NO. 1 HOWARD'S ROW, Cor. of Union and Front Sts., Memphis, Tenn.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished to customers. Agents for the "Taylor Gin" and Owen's Universal Cotton Cleaner. sep13 3m

WM. McGEE, Memphis, Tenn. R. F. HERRON, Late of Shane, Bell & Co.

McGEE & HERRON, COTTON FACTORS AND *Commission Merchants,* 254 Front St., Up-stairs, Memphis, Tenn.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market rates sep20 dawd3m

S. M. ANDERSON. M. HAWES. P. H. DAVIS.

S. M. ANDERSON & CO., COTTON BUYERS, 304 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments to GEO. BLACKBURN & CO., Boston, Mass., or A. C. SCHAEFER & CO., New York. oct11-1m

D. H. TOWNSEND, COTTON FACTOR —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 256 Front Street, MEMPHIS, : : : TENN.

Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished customers. au19 Sndaw

C. C. PARTEE, Late Vertrees, Partee & Clay. P. FRANK HARBERT, Memphis, Tenn. Capt. J. S. CARUTHERS, —WITH— PARTEE & HARBERT, Cotton and Tobacco Factors, AND GENERAL *Commission Merchants,* No. 11 Union Street, MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. sep1 3m

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of LEVY & SHARPE, for the transaction of a general Commission and Steamboat Agency business.

Memphis, Sept. 1, 1868. E. A. LEVY, JAS. B. SHARPE.

CARD.

E. A. LEVY, Late Levy & Miller. JAS. B. SHARPE, Late of Pine Bluff, Ark.

LEVY & SHARPE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, —AND— *General Steamboat Agents,* No. 250 Front Street, sept 1f MEMPHIS, TENN.

N. R. JUDSON, Mishawaka, Ind. T. H. JUDSON, J. C. ALEXANDER, R. G. MATTHEWS.

JUDSON & CO., COTTON FACTORS —AND— General Commission Merchants, Rooms 35 & 36, Lee Block, Union street, Memphis, Tenn.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished to our customers. Also, all Cotton shipped to us will be covered by our open policy of insurance, unless otherwise instructed. sep6 3m

J. C. NEELY. S. H. BROOKS. H. M. NEELY.

BROOKS, NEELY & CO., Wholesale Grocers COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN PLANTATION SUPPLIES, BOAT AND BAR STORES, No. 276 Front Street, (Between Court and Madison,) MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE. se6 3m

BANKS AND BANKING

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, OF MEMPHIS. Paid in Capital - - - $300,000 00

W. H. CHERRY, President. AMOS WOODRUFF, Vice-Pres't. H. A. PARTEE, Cashier. J. J. FREEMAN, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:

A. J. WHITE, A. T. LACEY, H. A. PARTEE, JOHN R. WATKINS, H. T. TOMLINSON, AMOS WOODRUFF, J. E. MERRIMAN, THOS R. SMITH, W. H. CHERRY. oc7

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS:

W. A. GWYN, F. S. DAVIS, W. W. YOUNG, of Young Bros.; W. W. THATCHER, of Brown & Jones; J. W. JEFFERSON, of J. W. Jefferson & Co.; BEN EIBN N, of Rice, Stix & Co.; NEWTON ORD, of Newton Ford & Co.; C. F. SMIT . C. P. NOR S.

F. S. DAVIS, President. C. P. NORRIS, Vice-President sept tf

DRUGS, ETC.

THEO. HOERNER, Analytic and Manufacturing Chemist, Druggist and Apothecary, 54 and 56 Beal Street, (Northwest corner of Second),

CHEMICAL ANALYSES of all descriptions made, and written reports furnished. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

Patent Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, and everything pertaining to a first-class Drug Store. sep27 tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. NORRIS, OCULIST, 237 Main Street, Memphis, : : : : Tennessee.

Cures all diseases of the Eye. A cure warranted in every case. Straightens Crossed Eyes with perfect safety. Patients from a distance accommodated with board at moderate rates. au16 daw 1f

WILLIAM D. LYLES, M. D., TREATS DISEASES OF Women & Children as Specialties. OFFICE: Corner Third and Madison Streets, 1y26 MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

DR. JAMES, FORMERLY OF JAMES' LOCK HOSPITAL, Custom House street, New Orleans, (established 1850), for the last eight years located in Chicago, and celebrated throughout the country in the successful treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, can be confidentially consulted at his office and parlors, 91 and 93 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn street, or by letter Postoffice Drawer 5863.

Dr. JAMES treats CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SYPHILITIC, BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES, and all DISORDERS of a CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER—which he cures without the use of mercury, iodide of potass, arsenic or any poison, but with his MEURALIZER, a positive cure for all humors and blood poisons.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, such as SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NOCTURNAL and DIURNAL EMISSIONS, brought on by abuse of the organs, early indiscretions, excesses, or entailed hereditarily, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness of vision and oftentimes insanity, with a deplorable train of other symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving time and expense.

All diseases peculiar to the sexual organs, of a private character, radically and permanently cured.

Old diseases of the most horrible class, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat and nose, sores on the limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings, effectually and permanently cured.

DR. JAMES is recommended by the press of the country, by professors of medical colleges, and by the medical profession generally. Those afflicted should apply to him, and be cured at once.

THE MONITOR, by Dr. James, a treatise upon diseases peculiar to the sexual organs of either sex, causes, effects and their remedies, compiled from an experience of twenty years' practice in the exclusive treatment of these diseases, sent to any address, securely wrapped. Price One Dollar. Pamphlet on SPERMATORRHEA, or one on SYPHILIS, sent in sealed envelope upon receipt of postage—two red stamps. Address Dr. JAMES, Postoffice Drawer 5863, Chicago, Illinois. sep17 tf

COAL.

HAYS COAL COMPANY, DEALERS in best Pittsburg Coal. Coal shipped by the car load and in hogsheads. Office 234 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. se26 tf

COAL, COAL, COAL!

MOUNT CARBON COAL

THE CHEAPEST AND EQUAL TO THE BEST SOLD IN THIS MARKET!

IT is burned by a large number of the principal citizens of Memphis, who pronounce it equal to any ever used. For FAMILY AND BLACKSMITH purposes has no superior. Free from sulphur, clinker or slate. Orders left at office, No. 20 Madison Street, sep18 - W. C. POSTAL, Agent.

COTTON GINS.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of STAPLE, LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF LINT COTTON turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft OVER ANY OTHER GIN. We are also agents for STRAUSS'S GRIST MILLS, and WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS.

McCOMBS & CO., Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns, 223¼ and 224 Main Street, iy11 dawfm Memphis, Tenn.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALGEO & CO., [Successors to SMITH & LEECH,] Rectifiers, Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, No. 342 SECOND STREET, Memphis, - - - Tennessee.

OUR apparatus for the rectification of spirits are all new—the most complete and extensive of any establishment west of New York. We are now prepared to furnish a first-class article of PURE SPIRITS, COLOGNE SPIRITS, ALCOHOL, Full Strength.

A full supply of low grades Whiskies always on hand at lowest rates. Also a full line of Copper Distilled and Bourbon Whiskies, to which we call the attention of Wholesale Buyers. oct4

ST. LOUIS.

JOSEPH M. O'SHEA, SUCCESSOR TO J. D. SULLIVAN, IMPORTER OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY, No. 106 North Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., repaired with neatness and dispatch. Mr. C. D. SULLIVAN has charge of the Watch Department. sep9 3m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

REMOVAL.

MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO., MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO., 300 Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee. 160 Water Street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS And Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Pipes, and all Kinds of Smokers' Articles, No. 300 MAIN STREET, sep26 6m MEMPHIS